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SURVEY OF GREATER GERMANY

R+A#788, Section IV - Appendices

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Section IV. Appendix I. THE STRUCTURE OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT

THE FUEHRER: Adolf Hitler

PRESIDENTIAL CHANCELLERY OF THE FUEHRER (Praesidialkanzlei)

Minister of State and Chief of the Presidential Chancellery: Otto Meissner
Deputy: Ministerial Director Doehle

REICH CHANCELLERY (Reichskanzlei)

Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery: Hans Heinrich Lammers
Deputy Chief: Dr. Meerwald
Secretary of State and Personal Reporter (Referent) of the Fuehrer: Friedrich-Wilhelm Kritzinger

PARTY CHANCELLERY (Parteikanzlei)

Leader of the Party Chancellery: Martin Bormann
Secretary of State: Dr. Gerhard Klopfer

CHANCELLERY OF THE FUEHRER OF THE NSDAP (Kanzlei des Fuehrers der NSDAP)

Leader of the Chancellery: Philipp Bouhler

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL FOR DEFENSE OF THE REICH (Ministerrat fuer die Reichsverteidigung)

Chairman: Herman Goering
Leader of the Party Chancellery: Martin Bormann
Commissioner General for Administration: Frick
Commissioner General for Economic Affairs: Funk
Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery: Lammers
Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces: Keitel

THE REICH CABINET (Reichsregierung)

Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery: Dr. Lammers
Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces: Field Marshal ~~Wilhelm Keitel~~
Leader of the Party Chancellery: Martin Bormann
Minister of State and Chief of the Presidential Chancellery: Dr. Meissner
Press Chief of the Reich Cabinet (Pressechef der Reichsregierung): Secretary of State Dr. Otto Dietrich
The Fuehrer's Delegate for the Four Year Plan, Reich Air Minister (Luftfahrt) and Reich Master Forester (Reichsforstmeister): Reich Marshal Hermann Goering
Reich Minister for Foreign Affairs (des Auswaertigen): Joachim von Ribbentrop
Reich Minister of the Interior (des Innern): Dr. Wilhelm Frick

Reich Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda (Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda): Dr. Joseph Goebbels
Reich Finance Minister (der Finanzen): Graf Schwerin von Krosigk
Reich Minister of Justice (der Justiz): Dr. Georg Thierack
Reich Minister for Economic Affairs (Reichswirtschaftsminister): Walter Funk
Reich Minister for Food and Agriculture (Ernaehrung und Landwirtschaft): The Minister, Richard Walter Darre, having been given an indefinite leave of absence in May 1942, the Secretary of State in the Ministry, Herbert Backe, has been commissioned to act in his place
Reich Minister of Labor (Reichsarbeitsminister): Franz Seldte
Reich Minister for Science, Education and National Culture (Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung): Berhard Rust
Reich Minister for Church Affairs (fuer kirchliche Angelegenheiten): Acting: Secretary of State Dr. Hermann Muhs
Reich Transport Minister (Reichsverkehrsminister): Dr. Julius Dorpmueller
Reich Post Minister: Wilhelm Ohnesorge
Reich Minister for Armament and Munitions (Bewaffnung und Munition): Albert Speer
Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories (fuer die besetzten Ostgebiete): Alfred Rosenberg
President of the Privy Cabinet Council (Praesident des geheimen Kabinettsrates): Freiherr Constantin von Neurath
Reich Ministers without Portfolio: Dr. Hans Frank, Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart

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The following officials participate in the deliberations of the Cabinet concerning their respective spheres:

Reich Labor Leader of the Labor Service (Arbeitsdienst) in the Ministry of the Interior: Konstantin Hierl
Reich Leader of the SS and chief of the German Police in the Ministry of the Interior: Heinrich Himmler
Leader of the German Labor Front (der Deutschen Arbeitsfront): Robert Ley
Chief of the Foreign Organization (Auslandsorganisation) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Secretary of State Ernst Wilhelm Bohle
Prussian Minister of Finances: Wilhelm Popitz (this is the only Prussian ministry which has not been absorbed into the corresponding Reich ministry).

PRIVY CABINET COUNCIL (Geheimer Kabinettsrat)

President: Freiherr von Neurath
Joachim von Ribbentrop
Hermann Goering
Joseph Goebbels
Hans Heinrich Lammers
Field Marshal Keitel
Admiral Erich Raeder (probably replaced by his successor as Chief of the Navy High Command, Karl Doenitz)

The REICHSTAG

President: Hermann Goering; Vice-President: Hermann Esser
Director of the Bureau of the Reichstag: Kienast

COMMISSIONERS AND OTHER AGENCIES IMMEDIATELY SUBORDINATE TO THE FUEHRER

The Delegate for the Four Year Plan (Beauftragter fuer den Vierjahresplan): Reich Marshal Goering

- Standing Deputy for the Delegate for the Four Year Plan: Paul Koerner, Secretary of State
- Second Secretary of State: Office vacated by resignation of Erich Neumann
- Reich Commissar for Price Control (Reichskommissar fuer die Preisbildung): Hans Fischboeck
- Commissioner General for the Allocation of Labor (Generalbevollmaechtigter fuer den Arbeitseinsatz): Fritz Sauckel
  - Commissioner General for the Allocation of Labor in Agriculture (fuer den Arbeitseinsatz in der Landwirtschaft): Peuckert
- Leader of the Food Division (Geschaeftsgruppe Ernaehrung): Herbert Backe
- Leader of the Forestry Division (Geschaeftsgruppe Forsten): Friedrich Alpers
- Leader of the Foreign Exchange Division (Geschaeftsgruppe Devisen): Office vacated by resignation of Erich Neumann
- Leader of the Transportation Division (Geschaeftsgruppe Verkehr): Dr. Albert Ganzenmueller
- Commissioner General for the Transportation of Coal (fuer den Transport der Kohle): Meinberg
- Commissioner General for Motor Transport (Kraftfahrwesen): General Kuhn
- Commissioner for Transportation from the Eastern Territory: General Kuhn
- Delegate for Motor Transport in the War Economy (Beauftragter fuer den motorisierten Transport in der Kriegswirtschaft): Erwin Krauss
- Commissioner General for the Regulation of the Building Economy (fuer die Regelung der Bauwirtschaft): Albert Speer
- Commissioner General for Armament Tasks (fuer Ruestungsaufgaben): Albert Speer
- Inspector General for Special Problems (Generalinspekteur fuer Sonderaufgaben): Albert Speer
- Commissioner General for Power (fuer die deutsche Energiewirtschaft): Seebauer (?)
- Commissioner General for Special Questions of Chemical Production (fuer Sonderfragen der chemischen Erzeugung): Carl Krauch
- Commissioner for the Increase of the Production of Mines (fuer die Leistungssteigerung im Bergbau): Paul Walter (?)
- Commissioner for the Promotion of Petroleum Production (fuer die Foerderung der Erdoelgewinnung): Professor A. Bentz
- Commissioner General for Mineral Oil (Mineraloel): Raab
- Special Commissioner for the Technique of Communication (Sonderbeauftragter fuer technische Nachrichtenmittel): Fellgiebel
- Leader of the Haupttreuhandstelle Ost: Max Winkler

Commissioner General for the General-Gouvernement: Hans Frank

Inspector General for the German Highway System (Generalinspektor fuer das deutsche Strassenwesen): Albert Speer

Central Department. Director: Guenther Schulze-Fielitz
Department A (Autobahnen): Ministerial Director Schoenleben
Department L (Reich Highways): Auberlen
Department Wehrbauten-Ausland (Defense Construction Abroad): Dorsch
Organization Todt, Chief of Operations (Einsatzleiter): Dorsch

Inspector General for Water and Power (Generalinspektor fuer Wasser und Energie): Albert Speer

Department Water and Water Economy (Wasser und Wasserwirtschaft)
  Subdivision WI (Water Construction and Water Supervision): Gaehrs
  Subdivision WII (General and Technological Water-economic Affairs): Helfrich
  Subdivision WIII (Law): Dr. Behrmann
Department Power Economy (Energiewirtschaft): Melchinger

Inspector General for Motor Transport (Generalinspektor des Fuehrers fuer Kraftfahrwesen): Jakob Werlin

Reich Commissar for Ocean Shipping (Reichskommissar fuer Seeschiffahrt): Karl Kaufmann

Commissar for Weser Ports: Dr. Eggers
Commissar for Ems Ports: Dr. Brunner
Commissar for Schleswig-Holstein: Dr. Pupke
Commissar for Pommern: Alexander Wegener
Commissar for East Prussia: Liebetruth
Commissar for Mecklenburg: Dr. Otto Dedow
Commissar for Danzig-Westpreussen: K. Hoffmann
Commissar for Hamburg: Ludwig Wirtz
Commissar for Shipping in the Mediterranean: Wolfgang Essen

Reich Commissar for Housing (Reichswohnungskommissar): Robert Ley
  Deputy: Staff Leader Heinrich Simon

Delegate General for Sanitation and Health Services (Generalbeauftragter fuer Sanitaets- und Gesundheitswesen): Professor Karl Brandt, M.D.

Reich Commissar for the Strengthening of German Folkdom (Reichskommissar fuer die Festigung des deutschen Volkstums): Heinrich Himmler

Youth Leader of the German Reich (Reichsjugendfuehrer): Arthur Axmann
  Chief of Staff and Standing Deputy: Helmuth Moeckel

Reich Commissar for the Norwegian Territory (fuer die norwegischen Gebiete): Josef Terboven

Higher SS and Police Leader: SS Senior Group Leader Wilhelm Rediess
Commander in Chief of Armed Forces (Wehrmachtsbefehlshaber):
  Nikolaus von Falkenhorst

Reich Commissar for the Dutch Territory (fuer die niederlaendischen Gebiete): Arthur Seyss-Inquart

Higher SS and Police Leader: SS Brigade Leader Walter Rauter
Commander in Chief of Armed Forces: Air Force General Friedrich Christiansen

Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia: Freiherr von Neurath, on leave
Deputy Reich Protector: Kurt Daluege
Secretary of State: Karl Hermann Frank

Generalgouvernement:

Governor General: Hans Frank
Standing Deputy: Secretary of State Dr. Josef Buehler
Higher SS and Police Leader: SS Senior Group Leader Friedrich-Wilhelm Krueger

Chief of Civil Administration in Lorraine: Josef Buerckel

Chief of Civil Administration in Alsace: Robert Wagner

Chief of Civil Administration in Luxemburg: Gustav Simon

Chief of Civil Administration in Untersteiermark: Siegfried Uiberreither

Chief of Civil Administration in Oberkrain: Dr. Friedrich Rainer

Chief of Civil Administration in Bialystok: Erich Kock

MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES SUBORDINATE TO MINISTRIES

High Command of the Armed Forces (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht)

Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces (Oberster Befehlshaber der Wehrmacht): Adolph Hitler
Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces (Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht) and Deputy Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces: Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel

By order of the Fuehrer, the Chief of the High Command exercises the functions formerly held by the Minister of War. The Chief of the High Command is ranked on a par with Reich Ministers, as is also the Commander in Chief of the Navy (Doenitz)

Army High Command (Oberkommando des Heeres): Hitler
Deputy: Keitel
Navy High Command (Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine): Karl Doenitz
Air Force High Command (Oberkommando der Luftwaffe): Goering (Cf. also Reich Air Ministry)
Supreme Court Martial (Reichskriegsgericht)

President: General Heitz
Attorney-General: Dr. Walter Rehdans

Regional administrative organization of the army:(1)

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(1) For Ruestungsinspektionen and Ruestungskommandos cf. Section V, par. 33.

17 Wehrkreise (each sub-divided into Wehrersatzbezirke, recruiting areas, and Wehrbezirke, recruiting sub-areas). The Wehrkreise are officially numbered in this order:

I. Koenigsberg
II. Stettin
III. Berlin
IV. Dresden
V. Stuttgart
VI. Muenster
VII. Muenchen
VIII. Breslau
IX. Kassel
X. Hamburg
XI. Hannover
XII. Wiesbaden
XIII. Nuernberg
XVII. Wien
XVIII. Salzburg
XX. Danzig
XXI. Posen

Reich Air Ministry

Minister: Goering
Secretary of State: Field Marshal Erhard Milch
Agencies attached to, or under the supervision of, the Air Ministry

Reich Weather Bureau (Reichsamt fuer Wetterdienst), Berlin
  Leader: President Dr. Habermehl
German Marine Observatory (Deutsche Seewarte), Hamburg
  President: Rear Admiral, retired, Dr. Spiess
German Research Institute for Aeronautics (Versuchsanstalt fuer Luftfahrt e.V.), Berlin-Adlershof
  Leader: Dr. F. Seewald
Deutsche Lufthansa A.G.
NS Flying Corps (Nationalsozialistisches Fliegerkorps)
  Corps Leader: Air Force General Friedrich Christiansen
Reich Association for Air Raid Protection (Reichsluftschutzbund), Berlin
  President: General of Anti-Aircraft Artillery Friedrich Hirschauer

Reich Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Minister: Joachim von Ribbentrop
Secretary of State: Dr. Adolf von Steengracht
Secretary of State for Special Assignment: W. Keppler
Under Secretary of State: Andor Hencke
Chief of the Foreign Organization: Secretary of State Wilhelm Bohle
Main Departments:
  Political Section. Chief: Andor Hencke; Deputy: Rintelen
  Section for Commercial Policy (handelspolitische Abteilung)
    Chief: Emil Wiehl; Deputy: Clodius
  Legal Section
  Section for Kultur-Politik. Chief: Dr. Fritz von Twardowski
  News and Press Section (Nachrichten- und Presseabteilung)
    Chief: Dr. Paul Schmidt
  Information Section. Acting Chief: Wuester
  Section for Radio Politics (rundfunkpolitische Abteilung)
    Chief: Ruehle

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XII. Wiesbaden
XIII. Nuernberg
XVII. Wien
XVIII. Salzburg
XX. Danzig
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Reich Air Ministry

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Secretary of State: Field Marshal Erhard Milch
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  Leader: President Dr. Habermehl
German Marine Observatory (Deutsche Seewarte), Hamburg
  President: Rear Admiral, retired, Dr. Spiess
German Research Institute for Aeronautics (Versuchsanstalt fuer Luftfahrt e.V.), Berlin-Adlershof
  Leader: Dr. F. Seewald
Deutsche Lufthansa A.G.
NS Flying Corps (Nationalsozialistisches Fliegerkorps)
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  Section for Commercial Policy (handelspolitische Abteilung)
    Chief: Emil Wiehl; Deputy: Clodius
  Legal Section
  Section for Kultur-Politik. Chief: Dr. Fritz von Twardowski
  News and Press Section (Nachrichten- und Presseabteilung)
    Chief: Dr. Paul Schmidt
  Information Section. Acting Chief: Wuester
  Section for Radio Politics (rundfunkpolitische Abteilung)
    Chief: Ruehle

Reich Board for Foreign Trade (Reichsstelle fuer den Aussenhandel) under the joint supervision of the Ministries for Foreign and Economic Affairs

Reich Ministry of the Interior

- Minister: Wilhelm Frick
- First Secretary of State and Standing Deputy of the Minister: Hans Pfundtner
- Secretaries of State: Wilhelm Stuckart, Dr. Leonardo Conti, Konstantin Hierl
- Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police: Heinrich Himmler
  - Chief of the Ordnungspolizei: Daluege
  - Chief of the Sicherheitspolizei and of the Sicherheitsdienst: Ernst Kaltenbrunner
- Reich Labor Leader of the Labor Service: Konstantin Hierl
- Main Departments:
  - General Administration (Zentralabteilung)
    - Chief: Stuckart
  - Department I. Constitution, Legislation, Administration, Incorporated Territories (Verfassung, Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und eingegliederte Gebiete)
    - Chief: Stuckart
    - Deputy: Ehrensberger, Ministerial Director
    - Sub-Department (Constitutional Questions): Dr. Hoche, Ministerial Dirigent
    - Sub-Department (Administration, Law): Dr. Hoche
    - Sub-Department (Race and Citizenship): Hering, Ministerial Councillor
    - Sub-Department South-East (Neuordnung im Suedosten): Dr. Hoche
    - Sub-Department Bohemia-Moravia: Hering
    - Sub-Department East (Neuordnung im Osten): Dr. Hubrich, Ministerial Dirigent
    - Sub-Department West (Neuordnung im Westen): Dr. Globke, Ministerial Councillor
    - Department IR: Civil Defense in Occupied Territories (Zivile Reichsverteidigung in den besetzten Gebieten): Ehrensberger
    - Department I R-V: Defense of the Reich (Reichsverteidigung): Jacobi, Ministerial Councillor
    - Department I RW: Law and Politics of Defense (Wehrrecht und Wehrpolitik): Dr. Pabst, Ministerial Councillor
    - Department I RS: War Damages (Kriegsschaeden): Dr. Danckelmann
  - Department II. Personnel, including Civil Service and Reich Police (Personalabteilung mit Untergruppe Beamtentum, Reichsfuehrer SS und Chef der deutschen Polizei)
    - Chief: Ruediger
  - Department III. Veterinary Affairs (Veterinaerwesen)
    - Chief: Dr. Friedrich Weber
  - Department IV. Public Health (Volksgesundheit): Dr. Conti
  - Department V. Local Administration (Kommunalverwaltung): Dr. Surén
  - Department VI. Maintenance of Germandom in Frontier Areas (Deutschtum und Vermessungswesen): Dr. Ernst Vollert
  - Department VIII. Sport
  - Agencies attached to, or under the supervision of, the Ministry of the Interior:
    - Supreme Administrative Tribunal (Reichsverwaltungsgericht)
      - President: Dr. Franz Hueber
    - Supreme Disciplinary Tribunal (Reichsdienststrafhof) at the Supreme Court of Administration
    - Reich Genealogical Office (Reichssippenamt), Berlin
      - Director: Dr. K. Mayer
    - Reich Health Office (Reichsgesundheitsamt), Berlin
      - President: Hans Reiter, M. D.

- Reich Bureau for Emigration (Reichsstelle fuer das Auswanderungswesen) Berlin
  - Director: Dr. Mueller
- Commissioner for Voluntary Nursing (freiwillige Krankenpflege), Berlin
  - Chief: Carl Eduard, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha
- German Red Cross (Rotes Kreuz), Potsdam
  - President: Duke of Coburg
- Central Information Office for War Losses and War Graves (Zentralnachweiseamt fuer Kriegerverluste and Kriegergraeber), Berlin
  - Chief: Dr. Weinholtz
- Reich Chamber of Physicians (Reichsaerztekammer), Munich
  - Leader: Dr. Leonardo Conti, Secretary of State
- Reich Chamber of Veterinarians (Reichtieraerztekammer), Berlin
  - Leader: Dr. Weber, Ministerial Director
- Reich Committee for Public Health Service (Volksgesundheitsdienst e.V.), Berlin
  - Leader: Dr. Cropp
- Reich Topographical Office (Reichsamt fuer Landesaufnahme), Berlin
  - Leader: W. Vollmar
- Reich Sport Office (Reichssportamt), Berlin-Charlottenburg
  - Acting Leader: Arno Breitmeyer
- Reich Academy for Physical Exercises (Leibesuebungen), Berlin-Charlottenburg
  - President: Reich Sport Leader
- Technical Corps for Public Emergencies (Technische Nothilfe), Berlin-Steglitz
  - Chief: SS Group Leader Hans Weinreich
- German Local Government Assembly (Deutscher Gemeindetag), Berlin
  - Chairman: Karl Fiehler, Lord Mayor of Munich
- German Institute for Youth Aid (Jugendhilfe), Berlin-Wilmersdorf
  - Leader: Althaus
- Office for Cultivation of the German Language (Deutsches Sprachpflegeamt), Berlin
  - Leader: Dr. Rudolf Buttmann
- Reich Archives, Potsdam
  - Director: Dr. Ernst Zipfel
- Reich Archives, Vienna
  - Director: Dr. Bittner

Reich Ministry for National Enlightenment and Propaganda

Minister: Joseph Goebbels
Secretaries of State: Leopold Gutterer, Hermann Esser
Main Departments:

- I. Budget
  - Chief: Ott
- II. Personnel
  - Chief: Dr. Mueller
- III. Legal Questions
  - Chief: Dr. Schmidt-Leonhard
- IV. Propaganda
  - Chief: Berndt
- V. German Press
  - Chief: Erich Fischer
- VI. Foreign Press
  - Chief: Ernst Brauweiler
- VIa. Periodical Press
  - Chief: Rade

VII. Foreign Countries; mainly combatting Greuelpropaganda
  Chief: Dr. Hunke
VIII. Tourists
  Chief: Dr. Marlo
IX. Broadcasting
  Chief: Hans Fritzsche
X. Film
  Chief: Hippler
XI. Literature
  Chief: Hegert
XII. Theater
  Chief: Dr. Rainer Schloesser
XIII. Fine Arts
  Chief: Dr. Biebrach
XIV. Music
  Chief: Dr. Drewes
XV. Special Cultural Functions
  Chief: Hans Hinkel
XVI. Defense of the Reich
  Chief: Titel

Department concerning propaganda against England (Englandpropaganda-Abteilung)
Chief: Georg Senzig
Regional sub-divisions: Propaganda Offices (Reichspropagandaaemter)
Agencies attached to, or under the supervision of, the Ministry of National Enlightenment and Propaganda:

Reichskulturkammer

President: Goebbels
Subdivisions:
  Reich Music Chamber
    Chief: Peter Raabe
  Reich Chamber of Fine Arts
    Chief: Adolf Ziegler
  Reich Theater Chamber
    Chief: Paul Hartmann
  Reich Chamber of Literature
    Chief: Hanns Johst
  Reich Press Chamber
    Chief: Max Amann
  Reich Film Chamber
    Chief: Karl Froelich

German Press Association (Reichsverband der deutschen Presse)
  Chief: SA Senior Group Leader, Wilhelm Weiss
Reich Association for Tourists (Reichsfremdenverkehrsverband)
  Chief: Hermann Esser
Supreme Censorship Board for Films (Filmoberpruefstelle)
  Chief: Fischer
German Library (Deutsche Buecherei)
  Director: Dr. Uhlendahl

Reich Ministry of Finance

Minister: Graf Schwerin von Krosigk
Secretaries of State: Fritz Reinhardt, Dr. Johannes Krohn
Main Departments:
  I. Reich and State Budgets: v. Manteuffel
  II. Customs and Indirect Taxes: Dr. Wucher
  III. Direct Taxes: Hedding

IV. Civil Service, Buildings, etc.: Dr. Wever
V. Legal and International Questions: Dr. Berger
VI. General Administration: Maass

Attached to, or under the supervision of, the Ministry:

Central Treasury of the Reich (Reichshauptkasse), Berlin
  Director: Dr. Fiebig
Reich Supreme Court of Finance (Reichsfinanzhof), Munich
  President: Dr. E. Mirre
and regional finance courts (Finanzgerichte)
Reich Debt Administration (Reichsschuldenverwaltung)
  Director: Articus
35 District Finance Offices (Landesfinanzaemter), headed by Senior Finance Presidents (Oberfinanzpraesidenten), mainly concerned with taxes and customs:

-Baden (Karlsruhe): Dr. Weidemann
Berlin
Brandenburg (Berlin): Hossfeld
Danzig-Westpreussen: Hoppenrath
Dresden: Dr. Meyer
Duesseldorf: Dr. Bluemisch
Graz: Richter
Hamburg
Hannover: Denhard
Hessen (Darmstadt): Werth
Innsbruck: Holtei
Karlsbad: Dr. Rudolf Mitze
Kassel: Voss
Koeln: Dr. Kuehne
Leipzig
Magdeburg
Muenchen: Weisensee
Niederdonau (Wien)
Niederschlesien (Breslau): Wapenhensch
Nordmark (Kiel)
Nuernberg: Sobe
Oberdonau (Linz)
Oberschlesien
Ostpreussen (Koenigsberg)
Pommern (Stettin): Mann
Prag: Dr. Karl Gross
Thueringen (Rudolstadt): Dr. Hillmer
Troppau: Dr. Jancke
Wartheland (Posen): Dr. Gebhard
Weser-Ems (Bremen): Dr. Carl
Westfalen (Muenster): Bretz
Westmark: Weymann
Wien: Dr. Egger
Wuerttemberg (Stuttgart): Dr. Mietze
Wuerzburg

Reich Ministry of Justice

Minister: Dr. Georg Thierack
Secretary of State: Curt Ferdinand Rothenberger
Main Departments:

I. Personnel and General Administration: Lotz
II. Penal Law: Ernst Schaefer
III. Criminal Courts, Procedure, Prisons, Etc.: Dr. Guenter Vollmer
IV. Civil Law and Procedure: Altstoetter
V. Commercial Law, Public Law: Marx
VI. Budget, Buildings, etc.: Schneller
VII. Training of Civil Servants: Quassowski*

Courts under the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Justice:

Supreme Court (Reichsgericht), Leipzig
  President: Dr. Erwin Bumke
  Attorney-General (Oberreichsanwalt): Emil Brettle
People's Court (Volksgerichtshof), Berlin
  President: Roland Freisler
  Attorney-General: Lautz
Supreme Prize Court (Oberprisenhof)
  President: Dr. Kriege
  Reich Commissar at the Supreme Prize Court: Dr. Widmann

Superior Provincial Courts, mostly courts of appeal (Oberlandesgerichte). The district of each Oberlandesgericht is subdivided between a number of Landgerichte and includes also one Special Court, Sondergericht, usually a Provincial Labor Court (Landesarbeitsgericht), and several Local Labor Courts (Arbeitsgerichte), a Superior Eugenical Court, (Erbgesundheitsobergericht, and several Eugenical Courts. Below the Landgerichte are the Local Courts, Amtsgerichte. A list of the Superior Provincial Courts follows:

Bamberg. President: Dr. Duerig
Berlin: Cameral Court (Kammergericht): Dr. Block
Braunschweig. President: Nebelung
Breslau. President: Dr. Jung
Celle. President: von Garssen
Danzig. President: Wohler
Darmstadt. President: Dr. Scriba
Dresden. President: Beyer
Duesseldorf. President: Schwister
Frankfurt. President: Ungewitter
Graz. President: Melz
Hamburg. President: Schmidteck
Hamm. President: Semmler
Jena. President: Becker
Innsbruck. President: Stritzl
Karlsruhe. President: Reinle
Kassel. President: Delitzsch
Kattowitz. President
Kiel. President: Martin
Koeln. President: Dr. Bergmann

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* On January 1, 1943, three "special departments" of the Ministry were created in order to deal with the reform of legal procedure and the position of the judge, namely: Department "Judge and Magistrate" (Richter und Rechtspfleger); Department "Jurisdiction by the People"; Department "Reconstruction of the German Judicial Organization" (Neuordnung der deutschen Gerichtsverfassung). The heads of these departments are not known.

Koenigsberg. President: Dr. Draeger
Leitmeritz. President: Dr. David
Linz. President: Dr. Krautmann
Marienwerder. President: Szelinski
Muenchen. President: Stepp
Naumburg. President: Dr. Sattelmacher
Nuernberg. President: Doebig
Oldenburg. President: Dr. Reuthe
Posen. President: Froboess
Prag. President: Buerckle
Rostock. President: Goetsch
Stettin. President: Kulenkamp
Stuttgart. President: Kuestner
Wien. President: Dr. Schober
Zweibruecken. President: Dr. Siegel

Agencies attached to, or under the supervision of, the Ministry:

Reich Commissar for the Administration of Enemy Property (Reichskommissar fuer die Behandlung feindlichen Vermoegens):

Secretary of State Dr. Johannes Krohn
Deputy: Dr. Warncke
Reich Patent Office (Reichspatentamt), Berlin
President: Klauer
Reich Chamber of Attorneys (Reichsrechtsanwaltskammer)
President: Dr. Neubert
Reich Notary Chamber (Reichsnotarkammer)
President: Wolpers
Reich Chamber of Patent Attorneys (Reichspatentanwaltskammer)
President: Dr. Ullrich
Academy for German Law (Akademie fuer deutsches Recht)
President: Thierack

Reich Ministry for Economic Affairs

Minister: Walter Funk
Secretary of State: Friedrich-Walter Landfried
Secretary of State for Special Problems: Hans Ernst Posse
Main Departments:

I. Administration and Personnel: Illgner
II. Industry: Hans Kehrl
III. Organization of the Economy: Schmeer
IV. Finance: Klucki
V. Commerce and Currency: von Jagwitz

Reich Board for Foreign Trade - see under Ministry for Foreign Affairs(1)

Attached to, or under the supervision of, the Ministry:

Reich Statistical Office (Statistisches Reichsamt)
Director: Godlewski

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(1) For agencies subject to the Ministries for Economic Affairs, Food and Agriculture, and Forestry, concerned with the planning of production and raw materials allocation, see Section V par. 33.

Reich Office for Supervision of Private Insurance (Reichsaufsichtsamt fuer Privatversicherung)
President: Amend
German Savings Banks' and Clearing House Association (Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverkehr), Berlin
Reich Commissar for the Match Monopoly (Zuendwarenmonopol)
Dr. Mulert
Reich Commissar for the Reclamation of Scrap and Other Material (Altmaterialverwertung)
Hans Heck
Supreme Economic Tribunal (Reichswirtschaftsgericht)
President: Dr. Willecke
Reich Office for the Supervision of Credits (Reichsaufsichtsamt fuer Kreditwesen)
President: Gottschick
Reich Office for Soil Research (Reichsstelle fuer Bodenforschung)
President: Secretary of State Keppler

Reich Ministry for Food and Agriculture

Minister: Walter Darré, on leave
Acting Minister: Secretary of State Herbert Backe
Secretary of State: Werner Willikens
Under Secretary of State: Anton Reinthaller
Main Departments:

I. General Administration, Reich Food Estate: Harmening
II. Agricultural Production: Dr. Moritz
III. Horses: Dr. Seyffert
IV. Credit and Banking: Harmening
V. Tariff and Customs, Foreign Relations: Dr. Walter
VI. Soil Conservation, Surveying, etc.: Gustav Behrens
VII. State Domains: Kummer
VIII. Agricultural Settlement: Hiege
IX. Incorporated Territories, Protectorate: Reinthaller
X. Conservation of Germandom: Harmening

Agencies attached to, or under the supervision of, the Ministry:
Reich Court for Hereditary Farms (Reichserbhofgericht), Berlin
Reich Board for Rural Settlement (Umsiedlung), Berlin
Chief: Ministerial Director Riecke
Reich Food Estate (Reichsnaehrstand). - Until his retirement, Darré was both Minister for Food and Agriculture and, as Reich Peasant Leader (Reichsbauernfuehrer), head of the Food Estate. On the eve of the war, the Food Estate was subordinated to the Ministry as an instrument of regulation.
Acting Reich Peasant Leader: Backe
Reich Agent (Reichsobmann): Behrens
Regional Food Offices (Landesernaehrungsaemter) and local Food Offices (Ernaehrungsaemter), now being adjusted to the Wirtschaftsbezirke.

Reich Ministry of Labor

Minister: Franz Seldte
Secretaries of State: Friedrich Syrup, Hans Engel, Dr. J. Krohn
Main Departments:

I. General Administration: Boerger
II. Social Insurance, Welfare, Veterans' Pensions: Dr. Hans Engel

III. Labor Law, Labor Protection, Factory Inspection, Social Structure, Wage and Economic Policy. Chief: Werner Mansfeld. It has now been put at the disposition of Fritz Sauckel

IV. Settlement, Housing, and City Planning. Now at disposition of Robert Ley in his capacity as Housing Commissar

V. Allocation of Labor, etc.: Dr. Beisiegel. Now also at the disposition of Fritz Sauckel

Attached to, or under the supervision of, the Labor Ministry:

- Reich Labor Court, Regional and Local Labor Courts (Reichsarbeitsgericht, Landesarbeitsgerichte, Arbeitsgerichte)
- The Reich Labor Court is attached to the Supreme Court (Reichsgericht) at Leipzig. The Provincial Labor Courts correspond largely, though not entirely, with the Oberlandesgerichte as listed under Ministry of Justice.*
- Reich Court of Honor and Courts of Honor (Reichsehrengerichtshof und Ehrengerichte)*
- Reich Office for Social Insurance (Reichsversicherungsamt), Berlin
  - President: Dr. Schaeffer
- Reich Insurance Institute for Employees (Reichsversicherungsanstalt fuer Angestellte), Berlin
  - President: Griessmeyer
- Reich Miners' Insurance Institution (Reichsknappschaft)
  - President: Jakob
- Reich Court for Veterans' Pensions (Reichsversorgungsgericht)
  - President: Dr. Schaeffer
- Reich Labor Trustees and their districts:**
  - Ostpreussen (Koenigsberg): Hans Schreiber
  - Niederschlesien (Breslau): Peckert
  - Oberschlesien (Kattowitz): Ordemann
  - Brandenburg (Berlin): Dr. Leon Daeschner
  - Pommern (Stettin): Dr. Boening
  - Nordmark (Hamburg): Dr. Friedrich Voeltzer
  - Niedersachsen (Hannover): Dr. Kurt von Maercken
  - Westfalen-Niederrhein (Essen): Karl Hahn
  - Rheinland (Koeln): Franz Binz
  - Hessen (Frankfurt a.M.): Dr. Franz Schmelter, who is also Special Trustee (Sondertreuhaender) for the Todt Organization and several other groups of construction workers
  - Mittelelbe (Magdeburg): SS Brigade Leader Alfons Glatzel
  - Thueringen (Weimar): Dr. Karl Heinrich Wiesel
  - Sachsen (Dresden): Ernst Stiehler
  - Bayern (Muenchen): Kurt Frey
  - Suedwestdeutschland (Stuttgart): Koepp
  - Baden-Alsace (Strassburg)
  - Westmark (Saarbruecken): Heinrich Nietmann
  - Wien-Niederdonau (Wien): Gauleiter Alfred Proksch
  - Oberdonau (Linz): Gustav Boehm
  - Steiermark-Kaernten (Graz): Dr. Walter Opitz
  - Alpenland (Innsbruck): Acting: Heusler
  - Salzburg: Kabjolski
  - Sudetenland (Reichenberg): Dr. Fritz Koellner

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* These courts are under the joint supervision of the Ministries of Labor and Justice

** See note below regarding Regional Labor Exchanges (Landesarbeitsaemter)

Danzig-Westpreussen (Danzig): Gabriel
Wartheland (Posen): Kendzia
Generalgouvernement: Dr. Frauendorfer
Reich Labor Trustee for Employees in the Public Service: Dr. Melcher
Special Trustees for Home Industry and other industries

Regional Labor Exchanges (Landesarbeitsaemter),(1) within the area of each of which local Labor Exchanges (Arbeitsaemter) are also established:
- Ostpreussen (Koenigsberg). President: Dr. Kerschensteiner
- Niederschlesien (Breslau): Peckert
- Oberschlesien (Kattowitz): Ordemann
- Brandenburg (Berlin): Gassner
- Pommern (Stettin): Boening
- Nordmark (Hamburg): Dr. Voeltzer
- Niedersachsen (Hannover): Dr. Kaphahn
- Westfalen (Dortmund): Gaertner
- Rheinland (Koeln): W. Struve
- Hessen (Frankfurt a.M.): Kretschmann
- Mitteldeutschland (Erfurt): Honorary Gauleiter R. Jung
- Sachsen (Dresden): Dr. Moebius or Link
- Bayern. For Muenchen: Dr. Wende; for Nuernberg: Ritter
- Baden-Alsace. Strassburg
- Suedwestdeutschland (Stuttgart): Burkhardt
- Wien-Niederdonau (Wien): Proksch
- Oberdonau (Linz): Boehm
- Steiermark-Kaernten (Graz): Opitz
- Alpenland: Heusler
- Westmark (Saarbruecken): Nietmann
- Sudentenland (Reichenberg): Dr. Billerbeck
- Danzig-Westpreussen (Danzig): Gabriel
- Wartheland (Posen): Kendzia

Reich Ministry for Science, Education and National Culture

Minister: Dr. Bernhard Rust
Secretary of State: Werner Zschintzsch
Main Department:
- Amt fuer Wissenschaft (W) (Science and Research): Dr. Mentzel
- Amt fuer Erziehung (E) (Education, Schools): Dr. Holfelder
- Amt fuer Volksbildung (V) (Adult Education): Kunisch
- Amt fuer koerperliche Erziehung (K) (Physical Education): Schormann

Agencies attached to the Ministry:
- Prussian State Library (Preussische Staatsbibliothek)
  - Director: Dr. H. Kruess
- National Gallery
  - Director: Dr. E. Hanfstaengl
- Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Wissenschaften
  - President; Dr. A. Voegler (?)
- Institute for the History of New Germany (Institut fuer Geschichte des neuen Deutschland)
  - President: Dr. Walter Frank

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(1) The number of Regional Labor Exchanges and Reich Labor Trustees is being increased in order to provide one for each of the 30 Economic Districts (Wirtschaftsbezirke) (See Section IV par. 28.f.2 and Section V par.33). The locations and heads of the new offices are not yet known.

Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt, Berlin-Charlottenburg.
Exercises also the functions of a Bureau of Standards.
Acting President: State Councillor Professor A. Esau
Deputy: Professor K. Moeller

Reich Ministry for Church Affairs

Acting Minister: Dr. Hermann Muhs, Secretary of State

Reich Transport Ministry

Minister: Dr. Julius Dorpmueller
Secretary of State: Albert Ganzenmueller
General Director of the Reichsbahn: Dorpmueller
  Director of the Reichsbahn: Soengen
Advisory Council of the Reichsbahn. Members:
  Albert Speer, Reich Minister; Alfred Rosenberg, Reich Minister; Field Marshal Milch; Reich Leader Bormann; Reich Leader Ley; Secretary of State Backe; Secretary of State Koerner; Gauleiter Sauckel; Generaldirektor and State Councillor Pleiger; Lord Mayor Liebel; Director Degenkolb; Secretary of State Esser; Freiherr von Schroeder; Dr. Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach; H.R. Muenchmeyer; F. Hasslacher; Dr. Tilo; Freiherr von Wilmowski; Fregattenkapitaen Steinbrinck
There are 31 regional Division Managements (Reichsbahndirektionen):
  Augsburg: Hellmann
  Berlin: Beck
  Breslau: Witte
  Danzig: Wolff
  Dresden: Schmidt
  Erfurt: Rabes
  Essen: Herrmann
  Frankfurt a.M.: Steuernagel
  Halle: Usbeck
  Hamburg: Godefroy
  Hannover: Buerger
  Karlsruhe: Roser
  Kassel: Ludwig Mueller
  Koeln: Remy
  Koenigsberg: Baumann
  Linz: Schiessel
  Mainz: Schrag
  Muenchen: Guembel
  Muenster: Scheel
  Nuernberg: Geyer
  Oppeln: Geitmann
  Osten (Frankfurt a.d. Oder): Uttech
  Posen: Holtz
  Regensburg: Wehrmann
  Saarbruecken: Frorath
  Schwerin: Mueller
  Stettin: Wenzel
  Stuttgart: Stroebe
  Villach: Zechmann
  Wien: Toepfer
  Wuppertal: Roebe

Above the Direktionen there are three Generalbetriebsleitungen (General Management Offices), at Berlin, Essen, and Munich
In the Generalgouvernement a special railway administration has been created: Ostbahn

Agency attached to the Ministry of Transport:
Institut fuer Verkehrswesen (Institute for Transportation), Frankfurt a.M.
Directors: Professor Henzler, Dr. A. von Unruh

Reich Post Ministry

Minister: Dr. Wilhelm Ohnesorge
Secretary of State: Jacob Nagel
Main Departments:
I. Postal Services: Rackow
II. Telephone Services: Dr. Fleischmann
III. Telegraph and Radio: Giess
IV. Personnel Questions: Dr. Koerner
V. Budget and Finances:
VI. General Administration: Hubrig

There are 51 Postal Districts (Reichspostdirektionen):
Aachen: Schneider
Augsburg: Simm
Aussig: Steller
Bamberg: Issermann
Berlin: Koerner
Braunschweig: Drews
Bremen: Schroeder
Breslau: Boedtke
Chemnitz: Fischer
Danzig: Goering
Dortmund: Hoechstrate
Dresden: Hagen
Duesseldorf: Luennemeyer
Erfurt: Wildenberger
Frankfurt a.M.: Lohmeyer
Frankfurt a.d. Oder: Hartmann
Graz: Sturm
Gumbinnen: Preuss
Hamburg: Schroeder
Hannover: Steuer
Innsbruck: Damran
Karlsbad
Karlsruhe: Koelsch
Kassel: Glitsch
Kiel: Bertold
Klagenfurt: Ebert
Koblenz: Brederlow
Koeln: Bohrmann
Koenigsberg: Pietsch
Koeslin: Pol
Landshut: Niklas
Leipzig: Delvendahl
Linz: Hauenschild
Magdeburg
Muenchen: Weiss
Muenster: Labes
Nuernberg: Roeder
Oldenburg: Hannenberger

- Oppeln: Dehn
- Posen: Richter
- Potsdam: Triloff
- Regensburg: Walberer
- Saarbrucken
- Schwerin: Mueller
- Speyer: Agatz
- Stettin: Feistkorn
- Stuttgart: Streich
- Trier
- Troppau: Trittel
- Wien: Neugebauer
- Wuerzburg: Scherer

Agencies attached to the Post Ministry:
- Central Post Office of the Reich (Reichspostzentralamt), Berlin
  - President: Herz
- Postal Savings Office (Postsparkassenamt), Vienna
  - President: Dr. Nirschl
- Reich Printing Office (Reichsdruckerei)
  - Director: Moeller

Reich Ministry for Armament and Munitions

- Minister: Albert Speer
- Secretary of State: Guenther Schulze-Fielitz
- Armament Council (Ruestungsrat)
  - Chairman: Albert Speer
  - Members: Field Marshal Milch; Generaloberst Fromm; Generaladmiral Witzell; General Thomas; General Leeb; Geheimrat Hermann Buecher; Generaldirektor Philipp Kessler; Generaldirektor Paul Pleiger; Generaldirektor Ernst Poensgen; Kommerzienrat Roechling; Generaldirektor Helmuth Roehnert; Generaldirektor Albert Voegler; Generaldirektor Wilhelm Zangen.
  - In or under the supervision of the Ministry for Armament and Munitions:
    - Commissar for Inland Navigation and Appliances Afloat: Heinz Kirstein
    - Motorization Office (Amtsgruppe Motorisierung): General Kuhn
    - Central Office: Pleiger
    - Office for Armaments Deliveries (Ruestungslieferungsamt): Dr. Schieber
    - Department for Expansion of Armament Production (Abteilung fuer Ruestungsausbau): Dr. Voss
    - Office for the Coordination of Power Supply (Energieplanung): Schulze-Fielitz
    - Central Department for Munitions: Dr. Geilenberg

  For the coordination of armaments production, the Ministry has established Main Committees (Hauptausschuesse) and Industrial Rings (Industrieringe). For details see Section V par. 33.

Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories

Minister: Alfred Rosenberg
Personal Referent: SA Staff Leader Dr. Koeppe
Leader of the Ministerial Office: SA Staff Leader Dr. Marguerit
Deputy Minister: Gauleiter Alfred Meyer
Personal Referent of the Deputy Minister: Dr. Fritsche
Adjutant of the Deputy Minister: Ahnefeld
General Referent for Press: Major Cranz
Main Departments:
Department Z (Zentralabteilung): Degenhard
Department I (Politics): Dr. Leibbrandt
Subdivision I: Dr. Braeutigam
Subdivision Io (Ostland): Dr. Kleist
Subdivision Iu (Ukraine): SS Brigade Leader Kinkelin
Subdivision 12 (Kultur-Politik): Dienstleiter Scheidt
Subdivision 13
Subdivision 14 (Press, Enlightenment)
Subdivision 15 (Youth): Hauptbannfuehrer Nickel
Subdivision 16 (Women): Petmecki
Department II (Administration): Dr. Runte
Subdivision II (Personnel): Ministerial Dirigent Jennes
Subdivision II1 (Internal Administration): Dr. Labs
Subdivision II2 (Health): Dr. Waegner
Subdivision II3 (Veterinary Affairs): Dr. Wiemann
Subdivision II4 (Welfare): Degenhard
Subdivision II5 (Justice): Dr. Wilhelmi
Subdivision II6 (Finance): Dr. Stoltz
Department III (Economics), during the war replaced by Leading Staff for Economic Policy (Fuehrungsstab Wirtschaftspolitik)
Chief Group Cooperation in Economic Policies (Chefgruppe Wirtschaftspolitische Kooperation): Dr. Schlotterer
Special Group (Sondergruppe) 1 (General): Dr. Ter Nedden
Special Group 2 (Industry): Dr. Kenna
Special Group 3 (Forests and Wood): Senior Forest Master Barth
Special Group 4 (Labor Policy and Social Insurance): Dr. Rachner, Dr. Kolb
Special Group 5 (Prices)
Special Group 6 (Transportation): Bethge
Chief Group Food and Agriculture (Ernaehrung und Landwirtschaft): Ministerial Director Reike
Group 1 (Agricultural Policy): Dr. Schefold
Group 2 (Production): Oberkriegsverwaltungsrat Dr. Vogt
Group 3 (Allocation): Kueper
Group 4 (Administration and Organization): Captain Dr. Koerner
Department IV (Technology): Schultze-Fielitz
Subdivision IV1 (Highway Construction): Landesbaurat Martinsen
Subdivision IV2 (Waterways): Behrends
Subdivision IV3 (Water Economy): Bittel
Subdivision IV4 (Building): Schiessler
Subdivision IV5 (Power): Keller
Reich Commissar for Ostland: Heinrich Lohse
Deputy: Fruendt
Reich Commissar for Ukraine: Erich Koch

INDEPENDENT REICH OFFICES AND AGENCIES

Reich Forestry Office (Reichsforstamt), Berlin
Master Forester and Master Huntsman of the Reich (Reichsforstmeister und Reichsjaegermeister): Hermann Goering

Deputy and General Master Forester: Secretary of State, SS Senior Group Leader Friedrich Alpers

Deutsche Reichsbank
President: Minister Walter Funk
Vice-Presidents: Kurt Lange, Emil Puhl

German Gold Discount Bank (Deutsche Golddiskontbank)

Farm Mortgage Credit Bank (Deutsche Rentenbank-Kreditanstalt)

German Bank for Rural Settlement (Deutsche Siedlungsbank)

Office of the Controller General (Rechnungshof des deutschen Reichs), Potsdam
President: Dr. Heinrich Mueller

Office for Large-Space Planning (Reichsstelle fuer Raumordnung)
Acting Chief: Secretary of State Muhs

MAIN REGIONAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE REICH

The formerly self-governing states (Laender), and the new units (Reichsgaue), which have been formed out of areas incorporated into the Reich since 1935, are headed by Reichsstatthalter (Reich Governors), who are appointed by Hitler. The Reich Governors and their states or Reichsgaue (indicated by RG) are as follows:

Baden (Karlsruhe): Robert Wagner
Bayern (Muenchen): Ritter von Epp
Braunschweig und Anhalt (Dessau): Rudolf Jordan
RG Danzig-Westpreussen (Danzig): Albert Forster
Hamburg (Hamburg): Karl Kaufmann
Hessen (Darmstadt): Jakob Sprenger
RG Kaernten (Klagenfurt): Dr. Friedrich Rainer
Lippe und Schaumburg-Lippe (Detmold): Dr. Alfred Meyer
Mecklenburg (Schwerin): Friedrich Hildebrandt
RG Niederdonau (Wien): Dr. Hugo Jury
RG Oberdonau (Linz): August Eigruber
Oldenburg und Bremen (Oldenburg): Paul Wegener
Sachsen (Dresden): Martin Mutschmann
RG Salzburg (Salzburg): Dr. Gustav Adolf Scheel
RG Steiermark (Graz): Dr. Siegfried Uiberreither
RG Sudetenland (Reichenberg): Konrad Henlein
Thueringen (Weimar): Fritz Sauckel
RG Tirol-Vorarlberg (Innsbruck): Franz Hofer
RG Wartheland (Posen): Arthur Greiser
Westmark (Saarbruecken): Josef Buerckel (designed to become a Reichsgau, if it has not yet become one)
RG Wien (Wien): Baldur von Schirach
Wuerttemberg (Stuttgart): Wilhelm Murr

In Prussia, Hitler himself holds the position of Reichsstatthalter. His deputy is Hermann Goering, who is at the same time Prussian Prime Minister.

Prussia in turn is subdivided into 11 provinces, headed by Provincial Presidents (Oberpraesidenten), as listed below. Berlin is outside the provincial administration and forms a separate district; Chief: Steeg, Lord Mayor and City President (Oberbuergermeister und Stadtpraesident), exercises also the functions of a Provincial President and District President.

Province:	Mark Brandenburg	Capital:	Berlin	Prov.President:	Stuertz
"	Hannover	"	Hannover	"	Lauterbacher
"	Hessen-Nassau	"	Kassel	" "	Prinz Philipp von Hessen
"	Niederschlesien	"	Breslau	"	Hanke
"	Oberschlesien	"	Kattowitz	"	Bracht
"	Ostpreussen	"	Koenigsberg	"	Erich Koch
"	Pommern	"	Stettin	"	Schwede-Coburg
"	Rheinland	"	Koblenz	"	Terboven
"	Sachsen	"	Magdeburg	"	von Ulrich
"	Schleswig-Holstein	"	Kiel	"	Lohse
"	Westfalen	"	Muenster	"	Alfred Meyer

Sources:

Deutsches Reichsadressbuch, 1941 (6 vols., Berlin, 1941), vol. VI, pp. 23-98
Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch fuer 1943
Rudolf Kluge und Heinrich Krueger, Verfassung und Verwaltung im Grossdeutschen Reich (Berlin, 1939)
P.W.E. Microfilm Roll no. 1
Miscellaneous newspapers

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Appendix II. THE STRUCTURE OF THE NSDAP

THE FUEHRER: Adolf Hitler

Personal Adjutants of the Fuehrer:

SS Senior Group Leader Julius Schaub
Chief of the Main Office (Hauptamtsleiter) NSKK Group Leader Albert Bormann
NSKK Brigade Leader Alwin Albrecht
SS Captain (Hauptsturmfuehrer) Fritz Darges
SS Captain Richard Schulze
SS Captain Hans Pfeiffer

Chief of the Chancellery of the Fuehrer: Reich Leader Philipp Bouhler

REICH LEADERS OF THE NSDAP (Reichsleiter der NSDAP)

Max Amann, Reich Leader for the Press (fuer die Presse)
Martin Bormann, Leader of the Party Chancellery
Philipp Bouhler, Chief of the Chancellery of the Fuehrer and of the Official Party Examining Commission for the Protection of NS Writing
Walter Buch, Presiding Judge of the Supreme Party Court (Vorsitzender des Obersten Parteigerichts)
R. Walter Darré, has been on leave of absence since May 1942
Otto Dietrich, Reich Press Chief of the NSDAP
Franz Ritter von Epp, Office of Colonial Policy (The Kolonialpolitische Amt was closed down as a war measure in March 1943)
Karl Fiehler, Main Office for Communal Policy
Wilhelm Frick, Reichstag Deputation of the NSDAP
Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Leader
Konstantin Hierl, Reich Labor Leader (Reichsarbeitsfuehrer)
Heinrich Himmler, Reich Leader SS (Schutzstaffeln)
Robert Ley, Reich Organization Leader
Alfred Rosenberg, Delegate of the Fuehrer for the Supervision of the Whole Spiritual and Philosophical Education and Training of the NSDAP (Beauftragter des Fuehrers fuer die Ueberwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Erziehung der NSDAP) and Leader of the NSDAP Office for Foreign Policy (Aussenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP)
Baldur von Schirach, Reich Leader for Youth Education (Jugenderziehung) of the NSDAP
Franz Xaver Schwarz, Reich Treasurer (Reichsschatzmeister) of the NSDAP
Hans Frank, Reich Law Office (Reichsrechtsamt), ceased to be Reichsleiter when the Reichsrechtsamt was abolished in August 1942
Adolf Huehnlein, Corps Leader of the NSKK (NS Kraftfahrkorps), died in June 1942
Viktor Lutze, Chief of Staff of the SA (Sturmabteilungen), died in May, 1943

PARTY CHANCELLERY (Parteikanzlei)

Leader of the Party Chancellery (Leiter der Parteikanzlei): Martin Bormann
Secretary of State: Dr. Gerhard Klopfer
Bureau in Berlin

Manager (Geschaeftsfuehrer): Chief Functionary (Hauptdienstleiter) Karl Winkler, Munich
Specialist on Internal Party Affairs (Sachbearbeiter fuer innere Parteiangelegenheiten): Senior Commander (Oberbefehlsleiter) Helmuth Friedrichs, Munich
Specialist on Constitutional Questions (staatsrechtliche Fragen): Commander, Secretary of State Dr. Gerhard Klopfer
Special Commissioner (Sonderbeauftragter) of the Leader of the Party Chancellery: Senior Functionary Gustav Oexle (Nussdorf/Bodensee)
Central Archive of the NSDAP: Reich Office Leader Arnold Bruegmann, Munich
Leader of the Foreign Organization (Auslandsorganization): Gauleiter Ernst Wilhelm Bohle, Berlin
Delegate of the NSDAP for All Questions of Folkdom or Race (Volkstumsfragen): Reich Leader Heinrich Himmler
Delegate for the Reconstruction of the Reich: Gauleiter Adolf Wagner, Munich
Delegate for all Questions of Technology and its Organization (alle Fragen der Technik und ihrer Organisation): Senior Commander Albert Speer
Specialist on All Questions of Public Health (Volksgesundheit): Senior Commander Dr. Leonardo Conti, Munich
Office of the NSDAP for Racial Policy (Rassenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP): Chief Functionary Walter Gross, M.D., Berlin
Office for Genealogical Research (Sippenforschung): Oberbereichsleiter Dr. Kurt Meyer, Berlin
Delegate on Questions of Financial and Tax Policy (Finanz- und Steuerpolitik): Chief Commander Fritz Reinhardt, Berlin
Reich Camp (Reichslager) of the NSDAP, Bad Toelz: Chief Functionary Martin Seidel
Reich School of the NSDAP, Feldafing/Starnberger See: Senior Functionary Julius Goerlitz

REICH ORGANIZATION LEADER (Reichsorganisationsleiter): Robert Ley

Staff Leader: Senior Commander Heinrich Simon, Munich
Central Organization Office (Hauptorganisationsamt) of the NSDAP: Acting Leader: Senior Functionary Werner Kropp
Central Personnel Office (Hauptpersonalamt) of the NSDAP: Chief Functionary Fritz Marrenbach, Munich
Organization Leader of the Reich Party Congresses (Organisationsleiter der Reichsparteitage): Robert Ley

GERMAN LABOR FRONT (Deutsche Arbeitsfront) including the NS Association "Strength through Joy" (Kraft durch Freude) See also par.21 B.2.

Leader: Robert Ley
Manager: Otto Marrenbach
Central Finance Office: Senior Commander Heinrich Simon
Leader of Kraft durch Freude: Senior Functionary Dr. Bodo Lafferentz
Office Beauty of Work (Amt Schoenheit der Arbeit): Albert Speer

Central Training Office (Hauptschulungsamt) of the NSDAP
Leader: Functionary Heinrich Bruhn

Office for Ordensburgen: Reich Office Leader Schmidt
Ordensburg Kroessinsee: Commandant - Senior Functionary Otto Gohdes
Ordensburg Vogelsang
Ordensburg Sonthofen
Ordensburg Marienburg
Office for the Adolf Hitler Schools
Reichsschulungsburg Erwitte (Westphalia): Commandant Wilhelm Hill

Main Office for Public Health (Volksgesundheit)
Leader: Commander Dr. Leonardo Conti

Affiliated Association:
NS German Medical Association (NSD Aerztebund)
Leader: Dr. Conti

NS Association of Guardians of the Law (Rechtswahrerbund) (AA)*
Leader: Dr. Georg Thierack

Main Office for Public Welfare (Volkswohlfahrt)
Leader: Senior Commander Erich Hilgenfeld

Affiliated Association:
NS Public Welfare Association (NSV)
Leader: Erich Hilgenfeld
Supervised Organization:
NS Reich Association of German Nurses (NS Reichsbund deutscher Schwestern)

NS Women's Association (Frauenschaft)
Senior Commander Erich Hilgenfeld; Reich Women's Leader (Reichsfrauenfuehrerin): Gertrud Scholtz-Klink

Supervised Organization:
German Women's Work (Frauenwerk)
Leader: Gertrud Scholtz-Klink

Main Office for Teachers (Erzieher)
Leader: Gauleiter Fritz Waechtler

Affiliated Association:
NS Teachers' Association (NSLB - NS Lehrerbund)
Leader: Fritz Waechtler
(This office and its affiliated association were closed down as a war measure in March 1943)

NS German Lecturers' Association (NSD Dozentenbund) (F)*
Leader: Senior Functionary Professor Walter Schultze, Munich

NS German Students' Association (NSD Studentenbund) (F)
Reich Student Leader: Gauleiter Gustav Adolf Scheel, Munich and Berlin

Supervised Organizations:
Society of German Students (Deutsche Studentenschaft)
Leader: Scheel
NS Association of Former Corps Members (Altherrenbund)
Leader: Scheel

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* AA - Affiliated Association (Angeschlossener Verband)
* F - Formation (Gliederung)

Main Office for Technology
Leader: Albert Speer

Affiliated Association:
NS Association of German Technology (NSBDT - Bund Deutscher Technik)
Leader: Albert Speer

Main Office for Civil Servants (Beamte)
Leader: Chief Functionary Hermann Neef, Berlin

Affiliated Association:
Reich Association of German Civil Servants (RDB- Reichsbund der deutschen Beamten)
Leader: Hermann Neef
(This office and its affiliated association were likewise closed down as a war measure in March 1943)

Reich Office for Rural Population (Reichsamt fuer das Landvolk)
Acting Leader: Herman Backe

NS Reich Physical Exercise Association (Reichsbund fuer Leibesuebungen) (SO)*
Leader: Acting Reich Sport Leader Arno Breitmeyer, Berlin

Main Office for Communal Policy
Leader: Reich Leader Karl Fiehler

Supervised Organization:
German Local Government Assembly (Deutscher Gemeindetag)
Chairman: Karl Fiehler

Office of the NSDAP for Racial Policy (Rassenpolitisches Amt)
Senior Functionary: Professor Walter Gross, M.D.

Supervised Organization:
Reich Fertility Association (Reichsbund der Kinderreichen)
Leader: Dr. Kaiser

Main Office for War Victims (Kriegsopfer)
Chief Functionary: Hans Oberlindober, Berlin

Affiliated Association:
NS Organization for War Victims (Kriegsopferversorgung)
Leader of the War Victims of the Reich: Hanns Oberlindober

Office for Genealogical Research (Sippenforschung)
Leader: Oberbereichsleiter Dr. Kurt Mayer

Office for Forestry (Forstwirtschaft)
Office Leader Willi Parchmann, Berlin (deceased)

ELITE GUARDS (Schutzstaffeln, SS) (F)

See Paragraph 25

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* SO - Supervised Organization (betreute Organisation)

HITLER YOUTH (Hitler Jugend, HJ) (F)

Reich Youth Leader (*Reichsjugendfuehrer*): Arthur Axmann
Chief of Staff: Helmut Moeckel, Berlin
Reich Inspectress for the Association of German Girls (*Bund Deutscher Maedel*, BDM): Jutta Ruediger, Berlin
Foreign Office (*Auslandsamt*): Section Leader Lauterbacher, Berlin

Reich Labor Service (Reichsarbeitsdienst, RAD)

Reich Labor Leader (*Reichsarbeitsfuehrer*): Konstantin Hierl
Adjutant: Supreme Field Master Zaelke
Chief of Staff: Senior General Labor Leader Dr. Wilhelm Decker
Reich Labor Service for Young Women: Deputy of the Reich Labor Leader Dr. Decker
Representatives of the Labor Service abroad:
- Holland: Gretschmann
- Luxemburg: Fonck
- Norway: Bormann, Pirogner
- Government General: Hinkel
- Slovakia: Prager
- Rumania: von Stettin-Erb
- Croatia: von Haller

STORM TROOPERS (*Sturmabteilungen*, SA)* (F)

Supreme SA Leader (*Oberster SA Fuehrer*): Adolf Hitler
Chief of Staff of the SA: Reich Leader Viktor Lutze (died March 2, 1943; successor not known)
The Storm Troopers are organized in 29 Groups as follows:

SA Group Alpenland	*Reichsgaue* Oberdonau, Salzburg, Tirol-Vorarlberg
" " Bayernwald	Government Districts Niederbayern, Oberpfalz, and Oberfranken
" " Berlin-Brandenburg	Parts of Brandenburg Province and Berlin metropolitan area
" " Donau	*Reichsgaue* Wien, Niederdonau
" " Elbe	Province of Sachsen and Anhalt
" " Franken	Govt. Districts Mittelfranken and Mainfranken
" " Hansa	Greater Hamburg and Mecklenburg
" " Hessen	Oberhessen and parts of Province Hessen-Nassau
" " Hochland	Govt. Districts Oberbayern and Schwaben
" " Kurpfalz	Rheinpfalz, Saargebiet, Rheinhessen, North Baden
" " Neckar	Baden and Wuerttemberg
" " Niederrhein	Parts of the Rhine Province
" " Mittelrhein	Southern parts of Rheine Province and parts of Hessen-Nassau
" " Niedersachsen	Parts of Province Hannover and the Land Braunschweig
" " Nordmark	Province Schleswig-Holstein

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* *Handbuch der SA*, herausgegeben mit Genehmigung der Obersten SA-Fuehrung (Erziehungshauptamt, Berlin, 1939), p.19; *Voelkischer Beobachter*, Sept. 1, 1942.

SA Group Nordsee	Parts of Hannover, Land Oldenburg and Bremen
" " Oberrhein-Elsass	
" " Oder	Parts of Brandenburg Province
" " Pommern	Province of Pommern
" " Sachsen	Land Sachsen
" " Schlesien	Provinces of Niederschlesien and Oberschlesien
" " Suedmark	Reichsgaue Kaernten and Steiermark
" " Sudeten	Sudetengau
" " Tannenberg	Province East Prussia
" " Thueringen	Land Thueringen
" " Warthe	Reichsgau Warthe
" " Weichselland	Reichsgau Danzig-Westpreussen
" " Westfalen	Province of Westfalen
" "	Government General

There is also a Befehlsstelle (Command Office) of the OSAF in the Protectorate

NS Motor Corps (NS Kraftfahrkorps, NSKK) (F)

Corps Leader: Erwin Kraus

7 Superior Motor Groups (Motorobergruppen):
- Nordost
- Nord
- Ost
- Sued
- Suedost
- Suedwest
- West

Motor Groups (Motorgruppen):
- Alpenland (Salzburg)
- Berlin
- Brandenburg
- Danzig
- Egerland (Eger)
- Franken (Nuernberg)
- Hessen (Frankfurt a.M.)
- Adolf Huehnlein (Munich)
- Leipzig
- Mitte (Magdeburg)
- Niederdonau (Vienna)
- Niederrhein (Duesseldorf)
- Niedersachsen (Hannover)
- Niederschlesien (Breslau)
- Nordmark (Kiel)
- Nordsee (Bremen)
- Oberdonau (Linz)
- Oberschlesien
- Ostland
- Ostsee (Stettin)
- Rhein-Mosel (Koblenz)
- Sachsen (Dresden)
- Thueringen (Weimar)
- Warthe (Posen; NSKK Group School, Gruppenschule, in Bytyn)
- Westfalen (Dortmund)
- Westmark
- Wien

In addition there is an NSKK Group *Generalgouvernement*, a Group *Luftwaffe*, a Transport Group "Todt", and Motor Boat *Standarten*

NS FLYING CORPS (*Nationalsozialistisches Fliegekorps*, NSFK)*

Corps Leader: General of Flyers Friedrich Christiansen
Deputy of the Corps Leader and Chief of Staff: NSFK Senior Group Leader Karl Sauke

Groups	Name	Location	District
1	Ostland	Koenigsberg	East Prussia
2	Nord	Stettin	Mecklenburg, Pommern
3	Nordwest	Hamburg	Hamburg, East Hannover, Schleswig-Holstein
4	Berlin	Berlin	Berlin and Kurmark
5	Wartheland	Posen	
6	Schlesien	Breslau	Silesia
7	Elbe-Saale	Dresden	Halle-Merseburg, Saxonia
8	Mitte	Eschwege a.d. Saale	Kurhessen, Thuringia
9	Weser-Elbe	Hannover	Magdeburg-Anhalt, South Hannover, Braunschweig
10	Westfalen	Dortmund	Westfalen
11	Hessen-Westmark	Frankfurt a.M.	Hessen-Nassau, Koblenz, Trier
12	Niederrhein	Essen	Duesseldorf, Essen, Koeln-Aachen
13	Main-Donau	Nuernberg	Franken, Main-Franken
14	Bayern-Sued	Muenchen	Oberbayern, Schwaben
15	Schwaben	Stuttgart	Wuerttemberg
16	Suedwest	Karlsruhe	Baden, Westmark
17	Ostmark	Wien	Austrian Reichsgaue
18	Weichselland		Danzig-Westpreussen
19			Government General
20	Lufthansa	Berlin	

Group Area	Name of School	Post Office	Railroad Station
	Reich School for Sport Gliding		
3	Sylt	Wenningstedt (Sylt)	Wenningstedt (Sylt)
6	Grunau	Hirschberg (Riesengeb)	Grunau (Riesengebirge)
15	Hornberg	Schwaebisch-Gmuend	Schwaebisch-Gmuend or Weissenstein

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* *Handbuch der Luftfahrt 1939* (Muenchen-Berlin, 1939), pp.62-3; Chaste, *"SA., NSKK., und NSFK."* in Benze und Graefer, *Erziehungsmaechte und Erziehungshoheit* (Leipzig, 1940), p. 249

Group Area	Name of School	Post Office	Railroad Station
	Reich Glider Schools		
1	Rossitten	Rossitten (Kur.Nehrung)	Cranz (Ostpr.)
7	Laucha	Laucha (Unstrut)	Laucha (Unstrut)
8	Wasserkuppe	Gersfeld (Rhoen)	Gersfeld (Rhoen)
9	Ith	Alfeld ueber Leine-Land	Scharfoldendorf
	Glider Schools		
1	Sensburg	Sensburg (Ostpr.)	Sensburg (Ostpr.)
3	Fischbeck	Fischbeck-Harburg-Wilhbg.	Neugraben
4	Trebbin	Trebbin	Trebbin
6	Steinberg	Gogolin-Land (Oberschl)	Gogolin (Oberschl)
7	Gr. Rueckerswalde	Gr. Rueckerswalde (Erzgeb.)	Marienberg (Sa.)
8	Harsberg	Lauterbach ueb. Eisenach	Mihla (Werra)
8	Doernberg	Zierenberg b. Kassel	Zierenberg b. Kassel
9	Ballenstedt	Ballenstedt (Harz)	Ballenstedt (W)
9	Gitter	Gitter a. Berge	Salzgitter
10	Borkenberge	Duelmen (West)	Duelmen (Westf.)
	Schueren b. Meschedt		
11	Hummerich	Kruft-Andernach	Plaidt b. Andernach
13	Hesselberg	Gerolfingen-Wassertruedingen (Mittelfr.)	Wassertruedingen
14	Schwangau	Schwangau (Allgaeu)	Fuessen (Allgu)
15	Teck	Dettingen-Teck	Dettingen-Teck
4	Rhinow	Rhinow	Rhinow
17	Spitzerberg		

Model Building Schools: Bunzlau, Lauenburg (Elbe), Maissner b. Kassel, Rothenburg o.d. Taube

Glider Building Schools: Hamburg-Wandsbeck, Fuerstenberg (Oder), Esslingen a. Neckar, Kamenz (Sa.)

Schools for Shop-leaders: Deuthen (Ostpr.), Dinkelsbuehl

Technical School in Hanover

Pilot Schools: Rangsdorf b. Berlin, Bielefeld, Hamburg-Fuhlsbuettel, Karlsruhe, Koeln, Koenigsberg, Breslau-Gandau, Dresden-Heller, Gelsenkirchen-Buer, and Muenchen-Gladbach.

Motor Glider Schools: Vogelsang and Sonthofen

Reich Schools for Motor Gliding: Rangsdorf, Chemnitz

LEADERSHIP OF THE GAU (Gauleitung) WUERTTEMBERG-HOHENZOLLERN*
(to illustrate the structure of a Gau)

Gauleiter: Wilhelm Murr
Deputy Gauleiter: Vogt
Gau Staff Office Leader (Gaustabsamtsleiter): Baumert
Manager: Baumert
Gau Organization Leader: Michelfelder
Gau School Leader: Dr. Klett
Gau Propaganda Leader: Mauer
Leader of the Gau Press Office: Otto Weiss
Leader of the Gau Publishing Office:

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* Nationalsozialistische Jahrbuch for 1941 & for 1943; P.W.E. Mic.Roll 2

(19973)

Gau Treasurer: Vogt
Gau Judge
Gau Personnel Office
Gau Inspector: Otto Hill

1. Gau Administration (Gauwaltung) of the German Labor Front:
   Gau Head (Gauobmann) - Fritz Schulz, Stuttgart
   Gauwart KdF - Mader
   Chamber of Labor (Arbeitskammer): Leader - Fritz Schulz

2. Gau Administration of the NS Public Welfare Association:
   Gau Manager - Dietrich Thurner, Stuttgart

3. Gau Leadership of the Womens' Association:
   Leader - Fraeulein Anny Haindl, Stuttgart

4. Gau Office (Gaugeschaeftsstelle) of the NS German Medical Association:
   Gau Head - Ministerial Councillor Dr. Eugen Staehle, Stuttgart

5. Gau Administration of the Reich Association of German Civil Servants:
   Gau Manager - Hermann Schumm, Stuttgart

6. Gau Administration of the NS Teachers' Association:
   Gau Manager - Ernst Huber, Stuttgart

7. Gau Administration of the NS Students' Association:
   Dr. Tritt Gulbrod

8. Gau Administration of the NS Association of Guardians of the Law:
   Gau Leader - Dr. Eugen Glueck, Stuttgart

9. Gau Bureau (Gaudienststelle) of the NS Organization for War Victims:
   Gau Head - Wilhelm Gross, Stuttgart

10. Gau Administration of the NS Association of German Technology:
   Gau Manager - Rudolf Rohrbach, Stuttgart

11. Gau Economic Adviser: Walter Reihle

12. Gau Office for the Rural Population
   Gau Agricultural Adviser (Landwirtschaftlicher Gaufachberater):
      Alfred Arnold, Stuttgart

13. SA Group Neckar:
   Senior Group Leader - Hanns Ludin, Stuttgart

14. SS Upper Division (Oberabschnitt) Southwest:
   SS Group Leader Kurt Kaul, Stuttgart
      SS Division X: SS Senior Leader - Hermann Peter, Stuttgart
      SS Division XIX: SS Senior Leader - Rudolf Lohse, Karlsruhe
      SS Division XXIX: SS Standard Leader (Standartenfuehrer) - Alfons Graf, Konstance

15. NSKK Motor Group Southwest:
   Senior Group Leader - Georg Wagener, Stuttgart
   NSKK Motor Group Franconia (Franken):
   Group Leader - Ernst Zynen, Nuremberg

16. Hitler Youth - Wuerttemberg Region (20):
Region Leader - Erich Sundermann, Stuttgart
BDM, Association for German Girls - Upper District Wuerttemberg: Leader - Maria Schoenberger, Stuttgart

17. NSFK, Flying Corps Group 15:
Group Leader - Friedrich Wilhelm Erbacher, Stuttgart

18. Reich Labor Service, Labor District (Arbeitsgau) XXVI Wuerttemberg:
General Labor Leader - Alfred Mueller, Stuttgart

19. Gau Film Leader (Gaufilmstellenleiter): Kaelble

20. NS Press in Gau Wuerttemberg
NS Presse Wuerttemberg G.m.b.H., Stuttgart
NS Kurier Verlag G.m.b.H., Stuttgart, publishes the Stuttgarter NS Kurier. A branch, the Schwaebische Zeitungsgesellschaft G.m.b.H. Stuttgart, publishes the Wuerttemberger Zeitung - Wuerttembergische Landeszeitung. (In addition, there are twenty-eight local Nazi papers and periodicals appearing in this Gau. Several of these publish special editions for outlying towns. Few other Gaue approach this number of papers.)

21. Gau Speakers (Gauredner): Berger, Ross, Fritz

ACTIVITY SPHERES OF THE NSDAP (Arbeitsbereiche)

Besides the 42 Gaue in the Reich and the Gau of the Foreign Organization, the NSDAP has established three Arbeitsbereiche in occupied areas, namely the Arbeitsbereiche "Niederlande", "Generalgouvernement" and "Osten". The organization of the Arbeitsbereich "Osten" parallels that of the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories. A breakdown follows:

Activity Sphere "Netherlands"

Leader: Hauptbereichsleiter Fritz Schmidt (died June 1943)
Staff Leader: Mueller-Reinert
District Leader Groningen: Paul
Department Leader NSV, Hague: Dr. Rinn

Activity Sphere "Government General"
Deputy Leader of the Arbeitsbereich: Stahl
Deputy District Chief Warsaw: Hauptsbschnittsleiter Seiffert
Leader of the Main Department "Physical Exercises": Oppitz
Staff Chief of the District Chief at Radom: Mazur
Organization Leader of the Radom District: F. Lange
Standortfuehrer at Lowicz: Dr. Schwender
Leader of the Department "Active Propaganda": Stoessel
Leader of the Main Department "Technique": Josef Kobold

Lubin District (Distriktsstandort Lublin)
Leader: Globotschnigg

Krakau District (Distriktsstandort Krakau)
Leader: Wendler
Leader of the Propaganda Office: Dr. Kracher
Training Leader (Schulungsleiter): Dr. Starkowski
Stabsamtsleiter
Leader of the Personnel Office (Personalamtsleiter)

Activity Sphere "East"

Leader: Alfred Rosenberg
Deputy: Alfred Meyer
Chief of Staff: Staff Leader Friedrich Schmidt
Leader of the Office for Labor and Social Policy: Fritz Waibler

Bereich "Ostland"

Leader: Hinrich Lohse
Staff Leader: Ziegenbein
Landesleiter Nord of Kraft durch Freude: v. Huebbenet
Delegate for the Winter Relief: Walter
Standortobmann of the Labor Front, Office Luftwaffe, Riga: Petersen
Leader of the Propaganda Department: Studentkowski

Bezirk Litauen (District Lithuania)

Leader: v. Renteln
Chief Office Leader: Egon Dangela
Staff Leader at Vilna: Runge
Propaganda in the Schaulen Districts: Haak

Bezirk Lettland (District Latvia)

Leader: Drechsler

Bezirk Estland (District Estonia)

Leader: Lietzmann
Staff Leader: Emil Engler

Bezirk Weissrussland (District White Russia)

Leader: Kube
Staff Leader: Kirn
Manager: Reinecke
Local Group Leader at Neu-Borisow: Wellbrook

Bereich "Ukraine"

Leader: Erich Koch
Standing Reich Commissar: Dr. Paul Dargel

Arbeitsbezirk Wolhynien und Polesien

Leader: Grau

Sources:

Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch for 1941 and 1943
P.W.E. Microfilm Rolls Nos. 1 and 2
Miscellaneous newspapers

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Appendix III: GAULEITER, REICH GOVERNORS (REICHSSTATTHALTER), etc.

Name	Gauleiter of Gau:	Reich Governor of, or other State Office:
Ernst Wilhelm Bohle	Auslandsorganisation	
Robert Wagner	Baden	Baden; Chef der Zivilverwaltung in Elsass
Fritz Waechtler	Bayreuth	
Paul Joseph Goebbels	Berlin	
Albert Foerster	Reichsgau Danzig-Westpreussen	
Friedrich Karl Florian	Duesseldorf	
Josef Terboven	Essen	Oberpraesident of Rheinprovinz; Reichskommissar of Norway
Karl Holz (Acting)	Franken	
Leo Joachim Albrecht Eggeling	Halle-Merseburg	
Karl Kaufmann	Hamburg	Hamburg
Jakob Sprenger	Hessen-Nassau	Hessen
Friedrich Rainer	Reichsgau Kaernten Chef der Zivilverwaltung in Oberkrain	
Josef Grohe	Koeln-Aachen	
Karl Weinrich	Kurhessen	
Rudolf Jordan	Magdeburg-Anhalt	Braunschweig-Anhalt
Otto Hellmuth	Mainfranken	Regierungspraesident of Mainfranken
Emil Stuertz	Mark Brandenburg	Oberpraesident of Mark Brandenburg
Friedrich Hildebrandt	Mecklenburg	Mecklenburg
Gustav Simon	Moselland (Koblenz-Trier and Luxemburg)	Chef der Zivilverwaltung in Luxemburg
Paul Giesler (Adolph Wagner)*	Muenchen-Oberbayern	Acting Ministerpraesident in Bayern
Hugo Jury	Reichsgau Niederdonau	
Karl Hanke	Niederschlesien	Oberpraesident of Niederschlesien

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* Giesler assumed the duties of Wagner in June 1942, but the latter may retain his titles.

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Name	Gauleiter of Gau:	Reich Governor of, or other State Office:
August Eigruber	Reichsgau Oberdonau	
Fritz Bracht	Oberschlesien	Oberpraesident of Oberschlesien
Otto Telschow	Ost-Hannover	
Erich Koch	Ostpreussen	Oberpraesident of Ostpreussen; Chef der Zivilverwaltung in Bialystok; Reichskommissar of the Ukraine
Franz Schwede-Coburg	Pommern	Oberpraesident of Pommern
Martin Mutschmann	Sachsen	Sachsen
Gustav Adolf Scheel	Reichsgau Salzburg	
Hinrich Lohse	Schleswig-Holstein	Oberpraesident of Schleswig-Holstein; Reichskommissar of the Ostland
Karl Wahl	Schwaben	Regierungspraesident of Schwaben
Siegfried Uiberreither	Reichsgau Steiermark Chef der Zivilverwaltung in Untersteiermark	
Konrad Henlein	Reichsgau Sudetenland	
Hartmann Lauterbacher	Sued-Hannover/ Braunschweig	Oberpraesident of Hannover
Fritz Sauckel	Thueringen	Thueringen
Franz Hofer	Reichsgau Tirol-Vorarlberg	
Arthur Karl Greiser	Reichsgau Wartheland	
Paul Wegener	Weser-Ems	Oldenburg-Bremen
Alfred Meyer	Westfalen-Nord	Lippe and Schaumburg-Lippe; Oberpraesident of Westfalen; Deputy to Rosenberg for "die besetzen Ostgebiete"
Albert Hoffmann	Westfalen-Sued	
Josef Buerckel	Westmark (Saarpfalz and Lothringen)	Saarpfalz and Chef der Zivilverwaltung in Lothringen
Baldur von Schirach	Reichsgau Wien	
Wilhelm Murr	Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern	Wuerttemberg

SECTION IV
APPENDIX IV: BIOGRAPHIES OF NAZI LEADERS

MAX AMANN
Munich

President of National Press Chamber (Reichspressekammer) in Propaganda Ministry since 1933

Reichsleiter für die Presse

Leading Nazi Publisher

City councillor of Munich since 1934

Member of Reichstag since 1933

Chairman of the Union of German Newspaper Publishers (Verein deutscher Zeitungsverleger)

SS Senior Group Leader (SS Obergruppenführer)

Born November 24, 1891 in Munich; Catholic family; attended trade school, Munich; entered Bavarian army 1912 as private; became non-commissioned officer in same company in which Hitler served; Iron Cross, Class II, and Bavarian Service Medal; first manager (Geschäftsführer) of NSDAP; shareholder and director of the central publishing house of the party (formerly, and generally spoken of as, Eher Verlag) since 1922, publishing Mein Kampf, Völkischer Beobachter, and many other Nazi periodicals and works; took part in Munich Putsch; imprisoned for $4\frac{1}{2}$ months; several times indicted for Nazi activities; member of the county diet (Kreistag) of Upper Bavaria, 1928-30; Vorsitzender der Versorgungsanstalt der deutschen Presse.

Business Connections: Chairman of Board of Supervisors of Ala Anzeigengesellschaft (advertising firm), Berlin and Vienna.

HERBERT BACKE
Berlin

Acting Minister of Food and Agriculture since May 1942 and Secretary of State since October 23, 1933

Acting Reich Farmer Leader (Reichsbauernfuehrer), head of the Reich Food Estate (Reichsnachrstand), since May 1942

Acting Leader of the Reich Office of the NSDAP for the Rural Population (Landvolk)

Member of the Prussian State Council
SS Senior Group Leader

Member of the Advisory Council of the Reichsbahn since Jan. 1, 1943

Born at Batum in the Caucasus May 1, 1896, son of a technician; attended the Russischer-Tifliser Gymnasium, 1905-1914; Russian prisoner of war 1914-1918; studied for three years at the University of Goettingen; assistant at the Technische Hochschule, Hanover, 1923-1924; a farm manager with an interest in scientific agricultural methods, 1927; domain manager in Alfeld County, Hanover; member of the board of supervisors of the Alfeld County Rural Association, 1931; member of the General Economic Council since July 15, 1932; leader of the Food Division (Geschaeftsgruppe Ernaehrung) in the Four Year Plan: Chief Office Leader (Hauptamtsleiter) of the NSDAP Office of Agrarian Policy at Munich.

When in May 1942, Backe's superior, Walther Darré, was sent on a long vacation for his "health", Backe provisionally assumed Darré's several functions in state and party. No reference has been found to the final retirement of Darré or the definitive appointment of Backe, but signs point in this direction. Like Darré, Backe is a member of the SS, and it is understood that he will work in close cooperation with Himmler's Commission for the Strengthening of German Folkdom. Backe is said to be less of a romantic and more of a practical agriculturalist than his former superior.

ERNST WILHELM BOHLE
Berlin-Zehlendorf

State Secretary and Chief of the Foreign Organization in the Foreign Office (Staatssekretär und Chef der Auslandsorganisation im Auswärtigen Amt)

Gauleiter der Auslandsorganisation der NSDAP since October 1933

Member of Reichstag since November 1933

SS Senior Group Leader

Born in Bradford, England, July 28, 1903; father a university professor at Capetown, South Africa, and after March 1932, leader of the Nazi unit in the Union of South Africa (Leiter der Landesgruppe Union v. Südafrika d. NSDAP); attended Vorschule and Gymnasium at Capetown and studied political and commerical science at Universities of Cologne and Berlin, and at Handelshochschule, Berlin; certified as merchant, Berlin, 1923; officer in several import-export firms in Hamburg and the Rhineland, 1923-1930; founded a wholesale automobile accessories business, 1930; member of the Foreign Division of the NSDAP in Hamburg (Auslandsabteilung der NSDAP) for questions on South and Southwest Africa and North America, 1931; inspector of the foreign units of the NSDAP (Gau Ausland), 1932; in May 1933, became leader of the Foreign Division, which was made directly responsible to the Deputy Führer (Hess) and in 1934 became leader of the Foreign Organization of the NSDAP (Auslandsorganisation); member of the Staff of the Deputy Führer; member of Foreign Committee of the Reichstag; also participates in deliberations of the Cabinet concerning affairs pertaining to his office, but has not the title of Reichsminister.

MARTIN BORMANN

Berlin and Munich

Leader of Party Chancellery (Leiter der Partei-Kanzlei) since May 1941

Chief of Staff to Deputy Führer Hess, 1933-41

Reichsleiter since October 1933

Member of Reichstag since November 1933

SS Senior Group Leader (Obergruppenführer)

Member of Council of Ministers for Defense of Reich

Member of Reich Cabinet

Member of the Advisory Council (Beirat) of the German State Railways since January 1, 1943.

Born June 17, 1900 in Halberstadt; father a farmer; Lutheran; attended schools in Eisenach and Weimar; cannoneer in World War I; agricultural student in Mecklenburg and general manager of an estate there, 1920-26; meanwhile, served in the Free Corps of Erhardt against the Bolsheviks along the Latvian border, and as a section-leader in that of Rossbach; investigated in 1923 and imprisoned in 1924 for a year on political grounds; after release, joined Frontbann until entrance into NSDAP; superintendent of German Press (Gaupresseobmann) in Thuringia, 1927-28; also district leader and office-manager in Gau (Bezirksleiter und Gaugeschäftsführer) after April 1, 1928; on Staff of Supreme SA Command, 1928-30, and until July 1933, leader of the Aid Fund (Hilfskasse) of the NSDAP; Chief of Staff to Hess, the Fuhrer's Deputy (Stabsleiter des Stellvertreters des Führers), 1933-41; SS Senior Group Leader 1940; after flight of Hess, the position of Deputy Führer was left vacant, but a new office was created, that of Leader of the Party Chancellory, to which Bormann was appointed. In this capacity, Bormann exercises the functions formerly held by the Deputy Fuehrer, though probably without quite the full powers of the latter. Reported to be an old fried of Sauckel, to have the confidence of Himmler and to be personally close to Hitler.

PHILIPP BOUHLER
Berlin

Chief of the Führer's Chancellery (Chef der Kanzlei des Führers der NSDAP) since 1934

Reichsleiter June 2, 1933

National Party Manager (Reichsgeschäftsführer der NSDAP) 1925-34

SS Group Leader (SS Gruppenführer)

Member of the Reichstag since 1933

Leader of Party Examining Commission for the Protection of NS writing (Parteiamtliche Prüfungskommission zum Schutz des NS-Schrifttums)

Born September 11, 1899 in Munich of Lutheran officer family;;Gymnasium at Munich, Bavarian Cadet Corps; studied German philology at University of Munich, no degree; entered war in a Bavarian artillery regiment, 1916; lieutenant; August, 1917, badly wounded; Iron Cross, Class II, Bavarian Service Order; entered printing business 1920; from November 1921 with NSDAP publishing house Beobachter (Cf. Max Amann); deputy manager (Stellvertreter des Hauptgeschäftsführers) of NSDAP, fall of 1922; manager of People's Union of Greater Germany (Geschäftsführer der Grossdeutschen Volksgemeinschaft), 1924; National Manager of the Party, February 1925 to October 1934; SS Group Leader, March 1933; named Reichsleiter by the Führer, June 1933; Chief of Munich Police for a month in 1934; author; interested in motor sports.

FRITZ BRACHT
Breslau

Gauleiter and Oberpraesident of Upper Silesia since January 29, 1941
Member of the Reichstag since November, 1933
SS-Group Leader

Born in Heiden, Lippe, January 18, 1899, Protestant; fought during World War I, decorated for bravery and taken prisoner by the English; member of the NSDAP since late 1926; Kreisleiter of County Altena, Westphalia; municipal deputy in Plettenberg, Westphalia, 1929; member of the Prussian Diet from 1932 until its dissolution in 1933; representative of Lower Silesia in the Prussian Provincial Council; SS-Group Leader; Deputy-Gauleiter of Silesia; second in command in Sudetengau after September 29, 1938; Acting Gauleiter of Silesia, 1940 to January 29, 1941; Gauleiter and Oberpraesident of Upper Silesia after January 29, 1941 when the Province and Gau Silesia were subdivided -- Josef Wagner had been Gauleiter for the whole area and Karl Hanke was named Gauleiter and Oberpraesident for Lower Silesia; author of an article entitled "Oberschlesien als Standort einer Eisen Schaffenden Industrie" ("Upper Silesia as the Centre of an Iron-Working Industry") in Der Vierjahresplan, April 20, 1941.

WALTER BUCH

Holzhausen

Presiding Judge of Supreme Party Court (Vorsitzender des Obersten Parteigerichts) since 1934

Reichsleiter

Member of Reichstag since 1928

Member of Council of Experts on Population and Race Policy in Ministry of Interior (Mitglied des Sachverständigenbeirats für Bevölkerungs und Rassepolitik beim Reichsministerium des Innern)

SS Senior Group Leader 1934

Born October 24, 1883 in Bruschsal, Baden; Lutheran family; father a judge; attended public schools and Gymnasium in Konstanz and Karlsruhe; ended war service as a battalion commander; joined party 1922; given command of Franconia SA in Nuremberg, to which was added that of SA in Munich, 1923; relieved of these posts after his appointment in November 1927 to the chairmanship of the Investigating and Mediating Committee of the Party (Untersuchungs- und Schlichtungsausschuss der Reichsleitung); when the name of this committee was changed to Supreme Party Court, Buch received the title of Presiding Judge; said to have directed the executions at Munich in the purge of June 30, 1934; member of the Academy for German Law.

JOSEF BUERCKEL

Neustadt a. d. Hardt

Reichsstatthalter of Saarpfalz

Chief of Civil Administration in Lorraine, with title of Reichsstatthalter (Chef der Zivilverwaltung in Lothringen) since August 1940

Gauleiter of the Westmark (Palatinate, Saar, Lorraine) since December 1940 and bears title of Reichsstatthalter there

SA and SS Senior Group Leader

Member of the Reichstag since 1930

Born April 30, 1895 in Lingenfeld, Palatinate; Catholic; attended teachers' college at Speyer, 1909-14; volunteer and service at the front in World War I; teacher in Palatinate, 1920; NS leader in Palatinate; Gauleiter in Neustadt; representative of the Reich Chancellery for the Saar, August 1934; Reich Commissioner for the Incorporation of the Saarland, February 11, 1934--April 1938; Reich Commissioner for the Reunion of Austria with Germany, April 23, 1938--March 1939; Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of Vienna; Reich Commissioner for the Amalgamation of Moravia, March 15, 1939; Chief of the Civil Administration in Lorraine since August 1940; in short, Reich Commissioner for beating the conquered peoples into submission.

KURT DALUEGE

Deputy and Acting Protector of Bohemia and Moravia since May 27,1942

Chief of the Uniformed Police (Ordnungspolizei) of the Reich Ministry of Interior

Chief of the Rural Police (Landwacht), established in 1942

SS Supreme Group Leader (Oberstgruppenführer) and Colonel General (Generaloberst) of Police since April 20, 1942

Member of the Reichstag

Member of the Prussian State Council

Daluege was born in Kreuzberg, Upper Silesia, on September 15, 1897. He comes from a Protestant family; father a minor civil servant. During the World War he served in a shock division on both the Eastern and Western fronts. He was awarded the Iron Cross, and was severely wounded in 1918. After the war he entered the Technische Hochschule in Berlin-Charlottenburg and was graduated in 1923 as a Diplom-Ingenieur. For nine years he held various engineering jobs. His profession, however, was only a means of earning a living; his chief preoccupation from the very beginning was with political and paramilitary organizations. He was a division-leader in the notorious Rossbach Freikorps, an organized political-murder gang, from 1919 to 1923, and joined the NSDAP in 1922. After the Munich putsch, when the Nazi Party was officially dissolved, Daluege was active in organizing and leading two of the extreme-nationalist parties which carried on Nazi ideas and were later absorbed into the NSDAP - the Grossdeutsche Arbeiterpartei and then the Deutsch-Völkische Freiheitsbewegung, in which he served as leader of the Berlin section, camouflaged as a gymnastic organization (Turnschaft). At the same time he was a cofounder of the Frontbann and actively extended its membership throughout Northern Germany; this group eventually became the Berlin

KURT DALUEGE (Continued)

SA, of which Daluege was founder and leader until 1928, when he shifted to the SS, where he became leader of the Gruppe Ost (Eastern Division).

As a reward, Daluege became a member of the Prussian Parliament in April 1932, representing a Potsdam constituency as a member of the NSDAP. Early in 1933 he was named a commissar in the Prussian Ministry of the Interior; in May 1933 he became a Ministerialdirektor there, in charge of police matters, and in September 1933 he was appointed a Prussian Staatsrat and Lieutenant-General of the Prussian police. In 1936, when the Prussian Ministry of the Interior and Prussian police force were merged with the Reich Ministry of the Interior, Daluege was named a General of the Police and Chief of the Order Police. He was raised to the higher rank of SS-Oberst-Gruppenführer and Generaloberst der Polizei in May 1942.

As Police Chief, Daluege has been responsible for arbitrary arrests and other abuses of police power in Germany and the occupied territories. As a responsible leader of the SS, and before that of the SA and its predecessors, he ordered and condoned the numerous extra-legal activities of these paramilitary formations for many years under the Weimar Republic and their many excesses after the accession to power, including street brawling, breaking up political meetings, murder of political adversaries, and anti-Jewish atrocities. With his invaluable knowledge of the SA and SS membership, he assisted in compiling the lists of persons to be executed in the 1934 "blood purge." Finally, as Deputy Reichsprotektor in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, he ordered the wave of terror which swept the country after the assassination of Heydrich, and was directly responsible for the brutal destruction of Lidice and Lezaky. He

KURT DALUEGE (Continued)

directed the search for Heydrich's assassins, and signed the orders which made it a capital crime not only to shelter or aid the assassins, but even to express approval of the assassination. Under these orders several hundred Czechs were summarily executed, in some cases including entire families. Among them were several outstanding university professors, and other leading intellectuals, including the writer, Vladislav Vancura, and Zdenek Schmoranz, Chief of the Press Section in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the Republic.

RICHARD WALTER DARRÉ (on leave of absence from offices since May 1942)
Berlin

Reich Minister of Food and Agriculture (Reichsminister fuer Ernaehrung und Landwirtschaft) since June 29, 1933

Leader of the Office of Agricultural Policy of the NSDAP (Leiter d. Reichamtes fuer Agrarpolitik d. NSDAP)* since December 14, 1932

Reichsleiter since December 14, 1932

Reich Farmer Leader (Reichsbauernführer) since April 4, 1933

Member of the Reichstag since July 31, 1932

Member of the Cooperative Association for German Ethnography since January 7, 1937

Member of the Prussian State Council since July 7, 1933

* Changed in September 1942 to Office for Rural Population (Landvolk

Born July 14, 1895 at Belgrano, Argentine; father merchant and descendant of a family that emigrated from France to Germany after 1680; mother of peasant stock (b. Lagergren); twice married; one daughter, Annlise; attended German elementary school in Belgrano and Realschule, Heidelberg; studied at Evangelic Paedagogium Godesberg (Rhein); was exchange student in King's College, Wimbledon, England, 1911; attended German Colonial School at Witzenhausen, Germany, to be trained as overseas farmer, 1914; volunteered for the Army August 5, 1914; had been advanced to the rank of lieutenant by January, 1917; decorated with Iron Cross, Class II; continued studies at the Agricultural School in Halle, 1922; and became Graduate Agriculturist, 1925; delegate of the Reich Ministry of Food Supplies and Agriculture to conference in Lathis, 1927; delegate to Riga, 1928-29, on behalf of East Prussian agriculture; member of NSDAP, 1930; Hitler ordered him to organize the agarian policy of the NSDAP, Spring 1930; member of the Academy for German Law, 1932-33; Chief of the SS Office for Racial and Settlement Policy (SS-Rasse- und Siedlungsamt), May, 1933; a Cooperative

RICHARD WALTER DARRÉ (Continued)

Association for German Ethnography (Arbeitsgemeinschaft für deutsche Volkskunde) was established on January 7, 1937 by Darré, Hierl, Himmler, von Schirach, and Rosenberg, who is the chief; given a "long leave of absence" from government posts in May 1942.

He is the author of Das Schwein als Kriterium fuer nordische Menschem und Semiten, Das Bauerntum als Lebensquell der nordischen Rasse, Wälter Rathenau und das Problem des nordischen Menschen, Neuadel aus Blut und Boden, and other publications; Editor of the Nationalsozialistische Landpost and Deutsche Agarpolitik.

OTTO DIETRICH
Berlin

Press Chief of the National Government (Pressechef der Reichsregierung)

Press Chief of the Party (Reichspressechef der NSDAP) since 1933

State Secretary in Propaganda Ministry since 1933

Vice-President of National Press Chamber since 1933

SS Senior Group Leader

Chairman of the National German Press Union (Reichsverband deutscher Presse) since May 1933

Reichsleiter

Member of the Reichstag

Member of the Reich Cabinet

Born August 31, 1897 in Essen; attended Gymnasium in Essen, Universities of Munich, Frankfurt, Freiburg i. B.; Dr. rer. pol., 1921; volunteer reserve officer, 1915-18; Iron Cross, Class I; married Almut Giesela Reismann-Grone, daughter of burgomaster of Essen, 1 child; technical assistant to Chamber of Commerce, Essen; syndic of the steel syndicate; director of the economic branch of the state towing monopoly in Duisburg-Ruhrort for the west German canals; leading commercial editor and Munich correspondent of large German newspapers; deputy editor-in-chief of the Nationalzeitung, Essen.

JULIUS HEINRICH DORPMUELLER

Berlin

Reich Transport Minister (Reichsverkehrsminister) since February 27, 1934

General Director of the German Reich Railroad since February 27, 1934

Born July 24, 1869 at Elberfeld; son of a railroad engineer; Protestant; bachellor; Gymnasium at Munich-Gladbach and Aachen; studied construction engineering at Aachen; military service in the 5th Westphalian Infantry Regiment, 1894-95; worked for the Prussian Railroad, 1898-1907; loaned to the Shantung Railroad Company and to the Imperial Chinese State Railroad, directing construction; after China's entrance into World War I, made an adventurous flight from China and until the close of the war, assisted field railroad service in Trans-Caucasia; after war, held series of responsible railroad positions, as result of which he participated in the conversations over the Dawes Plan and the Reich Railroad Law; General Director of the German Railroad Company, June 4, 1926; received the degree of Dr. -Ing. h. c. from the Technische Hochschule at Aachen; when the Reichsverkehrministerium was created on February 27, 1934, Dorpmüller was made Minister and at the same time named Generaldirektor der Deutschen Reichsbahn; holds the gold medal of the Akademie fuer Bauwesen; a member of the Academy of German Law, of the Board of Directors of the German Museums, and the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft.

Business Connections: Chairman of Beirat of Reichsautobahnen.

LEO JOACHIM ALBRECHT EGGELING
Froso in Anhalt

Gauleiter of Halle-Merseburg
Member of the Reichstag since November 12, 1933
Member of the Prussian State Council
SS Senior Group Leader since June 1943

Born in Blankenburg, Harz, November 30, 1884 of peasant and merchant antecedents; Lutheran; father, Max Friedrich, a retired captain; married Nora M. Braune, daughter of a domain-manager, May 6, 1911, a daughter and a son; attended Bürgerschule, Gymnasium; Cadet Corps in Oranienstein and Gross-Lichterfelde; second lieutenant, 1904; first lieutenant in machine gun detachment, 1913; 1915 became captain in gun detachment which he commanded until the end of the war; wounded three times, received Iron Cross, Classes I and II and other decorations; fought against Spartacists; discharged from army, 1919; studied agriculture in Halle for a semester; served as an inspector 1920-1922 and then undertook the management of the Froso Domain Anhalt; Anhalt State Councillor, 1933; member of NSDAP since 1923; co-founder of the Gau Magdeburg-Anhalt when the Party was reestablished in 1925; advisor to Gauleiter on Agricultural problems 1926; built up the agricultural structure of the NSDAP in Gau Magdeburg-Anhalt, 1930; special agricultural adviser for Central Germany-Brandenburg, 1932; member of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Agriculture for Anhalt; first county deputy; deputy Gauleiter, 1933; Gauleiter of Halle-Merseburg.

AUGUST EIGRUBER

Linz an der Donau

Reichsstatthalter in Upper Danube (the former Upper Austria -- Oberoesterreich--with the addition of parts of South Bohemia) since April, 1939

Gauleiter of Upper Danube, then Upper Austria, since 1936
Gauleiter of the Gau--Upper Danube of the German Labor Front;
SA Group Leader

Member of the Reichstag
SS Senior Group Leader since June 19, 1943

Born in 1907 in Steyr, Upper Austria (seat of large munitions and automobile factories) held leading positions in the National Socialist Workers' Youth of Austria (Nationalsozialistische Arbeiterjugend Oesterreichs); became leader of the Steyr District of the NSDAP in 1930; spent more than 15 months in jail during the time the NSDAP was prohibited in Austria, 1933-1938; assumed the management of the Gau Upper Austria in 1935 and became Gauleiter there in 1936; March 1938, after the Anschluss, he was made administrative chief (Landeshauptmann) of Upper Austria; this province was re-named Upper Danube (Oberdonau) May 22, 1938, and he again was appointed Gauleiter; the law concerning the Ostmark (Ostmarkgesetz) of April 14, 1939, abolishing Austria as an administrative unit, set up Upper Danube as a Reichsgau of which he was made Reichsstatthalter.

Decorations: Golden Medal of the Party, Golden Medal of the Hitler Youth

Economic affiliations: Member of the Boards of Directors of the Alpine Montan Aktiengesellschaft 'Herman Goering', of the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Aktiengesellschaft, the Wohnungsaktiengesellschaft der Reichswerke 'Hermann Goering', and of the Wolfsegg-Traunthaler Kohlenwerksaktiengesellschaft.

FRANZ XAVER RITTER VON EPP

Munich

Reichsstatthalter in Bavaria since April 1933

Member of Reichstag since 1928

Reichsleiter since 1932

Leader of the Colonial Bureau of the Party (Leiter des Kolonialpolitischen Amtes der NSDAP) since 1932

Leader of the Colonial League (Bundesführer des Kolonialbundes)

SA-Leader for Policy of Defense (SA Führer für Wehrpolitische Angelegenheiten) and SA Senior Group Leader

Born October 16, 1868 in Munich, craftsmen ancestors, father a painter; Catholic; public school, Gymnasium; Bavarian War Academy, ensign, 1887; in the Imperial East Asiatic Expedition (Boxer Rebellion) 1900-01; company commander in Southwest Africa in the Herrero revolt, 1904-06; in command of a regiment, fought on many fronts, 1914-18; founded Epp Free Corps and led suppression of revolt in the Ruhr, 1919-20; returned to army (Reichswehr) until retirement in 1923 as lieutenant-general; member of Reichstag since 1928; joined SA as Group Leader, 1923; promoted to Senior Group Leader January 1, 1933; SA Leader for Policy of Defense since 1932; Nazi observer at opening of Geneva Disarmament Conference and Lausanne Reparations Conference; leader of the Colonial Bureau of Party; Reichskommissar for Bavaria, March 1933; Reichstatthalter for Bavaria since April 1933; friend of Dietrich Eckhart.

KARL FIEHLER

Munich

Lord Mayor of Munich (Oberburgermeister) since 1933

Reichsleiter since 1927

Director of Party Bureau for Municipal Policy (Hauptamt für Kommunalpolitik bei der Reichsleitung der NSDAP) since 1930

Chairman of German Local Government Assembly (Deutscher Gemeindetag) since 1933

Member of the Reichstag since 1933

SS Senior Group Leader since 1942

Born August 31, 1895 in Braunschweig of Lutheran family; attended public and technical schools, 1902-12; merchant-apprentice in Munich, 1912-14; merchant-helper in Schleswig-Holstein, 1914-15; service at the front, becoming reserve officer, 1915-18; into city administration of Munich, 1919; member of Hitler Shock Troop (Stosstrupp), 1923; on account of participation in the 1923 Putsch imprisoned at Landsberg with Hitler, 1924; honorary city councillor of Munich, 1924-33; leader of local Nazi group at Munich-Schwabing, 1927-30; director of publications of NS German Workers Union, 1927; Chairman of the Administrative Board of the Savings Bank of the Capital of the Movement, Munich; member of the Beirat of the Reichswirtschaftskammer; on Board of Management of the Bayerischer Sparkassen- u. Giroverband, Munich; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Bayerische Gemeindebank- Girozentrale oeffentlicher Bankanstalt and the Sueddeutsche Luftfahrt A. G., Munich, and of the Wirtschaftsberatung Deutscher Gemeinden A. G., Berlin; 2nd Vice-Chairman of the Board of Management of Deutsche Girozentrale- Deutsche Kommunalbank, Berlin; member of Board of Supervisors of Deutsche Lufthansa A. G., Berlin, and of Deutsche Staedtereklame G. m. b. H., KARL FIEHLER (Continued)

Frankfurt a. M.; member of Academy for German Law; Senator of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft, 1934; editor of NS Gemeinde.

FRIEDRICH KARL FLORIAN
Düsseldorf

Gauleiter of Düsseldorf since 1929

Member of Prussian State Council since September, 1933
SS- Group Leader

Member of Reichstag since 1930

Born in Essen, February 4, 1894, of East Prussian peasant stock; father, Franz Gottfried Florian, a railway official; Lutheran; married Editha Krage, March 31, 1923, two children, daughter and son; attended Realschule in Essen and East Prussia; mining official in Buer, Westphalia, 1912-1929; volunteered during World War I serving as infantryman and pursuit flier, held prisoner of war by English, 1918-1919; received Iron Cross, Class II and pilot's decoration; returned to pre-war position 1920; fought in the Ruhr; member of the German Peoples' Defensive and Offensive Alliance (Der Deutschvölkische Schutz und Trutzbund); founder of the Buer group of the Verband Nationalgesinnter Soldaten; co-founder and subleader of the Westphalian Loyalty League (Treubund); refugee from Ruhr, 1923-1924; co-founder and leader of the Peoples' Socialist Block in the occupied territory and subsequently of the NS Freedom Movement (as the NSDAP was forbidden in the occupied area); after the occupation ended August 25, 1925, founder of the Buer group of the NSDAP and SA-leader; member of municipal council of Buer, 1927; SA-Group Leader; member of the Rhenish Provincial Diet; Gauleiter of Düsseldorf since October, 1929; member of the Reichstag since 1930; member of the Prussian State Council since September, 1933; member of the Board of Supervisors of the Rhine Homesteads, Inc., a small corporation; founder of several Nazi newspapers: Die Volksparole, Wuppertaler Zeitung, Bergischer Beobachter, and Die Braune Post.

ALBERT FÖRSTER

Danzig

Reichsstatthalter, with rank of Oberpräsident, of Danzig-Westpreussen since October 1939

Gauleiter of Danzig since 1930, of Danzig-Westpreussen since October 1939

Reich Defense Commissar,

Member of Prussian State Council since 1933

SS Senior Group Leader since 1942

Member of Reichstag since 1930

Leader of German Employees' Association (Deutsche Angestelltenschaft) since May 1933

Born July 26, 1902 in Fürth, Bavaria; from Catholic family of mixed Tyrolean and Swabian ancestry; attended Volksschule and Gymnasium; merchant apprentice for two years; bank employee, discharged for joining NSDAP in 1923; Nazi leader in Fürth for 5 years, also active as speaker throughout the Reich; Gauleiter of Danzig since October 1930; editor of Danziger Vorposten.

HANS FRANK
Berlin

Governor General of the Government General (Poland) since October 16, 1939

Minister without portfolio 1934

Reichsleiter from 1927 to 1942

Member of Reichstag since 1930

SS Senior Group Leader

Hans Frank born May 3, 1900 in Karlsruhe; of legal family; Old Catholic; married (1925) Brigitte Herbst; children Sigrid (1927), Norman (1928), Brigitha Maria (1935); attended public schools, Institute for Legal and Economic Sciences in Munich, Universities of Munich, Kiel, and Vienna; Doctor of Law from Kiel, 1924; Military service June-December, 1918; member of the Free Corps Epp; in cavalry regiment of Reichswehr; practicing attorney, May 1927; member of faculty of Technische Hochschule in Munich, November, 1927; Leader of the Legal Bureau of the NSDAP; member of the Reichstag since 1930; Bavarian Minister of State for Justice, March, 1933; Reich commissar for Coordination (Gleichschaltung) of the provinces, April 1933 to December 1934; National Commissar for Justice, April 1933; Leader of the German Legal Front; 1939 made Governor General of Polish territory not incorporated into the Reich (later known as Government General).

In addition to the aforementioned offices, Frank also was appointed Reich Minister without portfolio in 1934, in order to represent in the cabinet his principles of German legal reform. He was then president of the newly founded Academy for German Law. Frank has also headed the Law Office (Reichsrechtsamt) of the NSDAP and the NS Association of Guardians of the Law (Rechtswahrerbund), and edited Deutsches Recht.

Upon the appointment of Thierack as Minister of Justice on August 24, 1942, he also assumed Frank's other legal posts except the leadership of the Law Office of the NSDAP, which was abolished. Frank also ceased to be a Reichsleiter of the NSDAP. The official reason given for Frank's withdrawal from his legal offices was that he might "devote himself fully to his duties as Governor General".

WILHELM FRICK
Berlin

Minister of the Interior (Reichsminister des Innern) since January 1933

Commissioner General for Reich Administration since 1939

Member of the Reichstag since 1924

Chairman of the NSDAP Reichstag Delegation (Führer der Reichstagsfraktion der NSDAP)

Reichsleiter

Prussian State Councillor

Member of Council of Ministers for Defense of the Reich

Born March 12, 1877 in Alsenz, Palatinate; Lutheran; son of Wilhelm Frick, teacher; attended Volkschule, Gymnasium; studied law in Munich, Göttingen and Berlin, 1896-1900; law clerk in Kaiserslautern, 1900-03; Dr. of Law at Heidelberg in 1901; assistant in the Upper-Bavarian Government; counsel at the Munich Police Office, 1904-07; District Assessor in Pirmasens, 1907-17; Government Assessor and Senior Magistrate at the Munich Police Office, 1917-25; participated in the Putsch of November 1923, for which he was tried and sentenced at the Hitler Trial in 1924 to 18 months in prison; elected to Reichstag, 1924; held office in Munich Upper Insurance Office (Oberversicherungsamt), 1926-30; Minister of Interior and Education in Thuringia, January 23, 1930--April 1931, the first Nazi to hold such a position; Government Councillor in Bavaria, 1932; sharp opponent of Young Plan and indefatigable protagonist of National Socialism; influence on Nazi legislation concerning bureaucracy, provincial government and population policy; member of the Academy for German Law.

WALTHER FUNK

Berlin

Minister of Economic Affairs since January 15, 1938

President of the Reichsbank since January 20, 1939

Prussian State Councillor (Preussischer Staatsrat)

Commissioner General for Economic Affairs (Generalbevollmächtigter für die Wirtschaft)

Vice-President of National Chamber of Culture (Vizepräsident der Reichskulturkammer) since 1933

Member of Reichstag since 1932

Member of Council of Ministers for Defense of the Reich

Born August 18, 1890 in Trakehnen, East Prussia; attended Gymnasium at Insterburg, East Prussia; son of Lutheran merchant and professional family; studied economics and humanities at Universities of Leipsig and Berlin; reporter on small commercial paper, 1912; one-year volunteer in 33rd Regiment of Infantry, 1913; released from army as incapacitated for service, 1916; on editorial staff of Berliner Börsenzeitung, January 7, 1916; married Luise Schmidt-Sieben of prominent manufacturing family, 1920; joined NSDAP, 1930; economic advisor to the Führer (Wirtschaftsberater des Führers der NSDAP)since 1931; prominent in NSDAP administration in Munich (Hauptabteilungsleiter bei des Reichsleitung in München); Chairman of the NSDAP Commission for Economic Policy (Vorsitzender der Kommission für Wirtschaftspolitik); elected to Reichstag, 1932; Chief of Press for the national government (Pressechef der Reichsregierung) for several years after January 30, 1933; Vice-President of National Chamber of Culture since 1932; State Secretary in Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda (Staatssekretär im Reichsministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda); Chairman of the Administration of the National Radio

WALTHER FUNK (Continued)

Company and of the Recruiting Council of German Economy (Vorsitzender des Verwaltungsrats der Reichsrundfunkgesellschaft und des Werberates der Deutscher Wirtschaft); Chairman of the Philharmonic Orchestra; Chairman of Board of Directors of Continental Oil Corporation; Chairman of Board of Supervisors of the Deutsche Golddiskontbank, Berlin.

CLEMENS AUGUST, COUNT (GRAF) VON GALEN, BISHOP OF MUNSTER

Clemens August, Count (Graf) von Galen, Bishop of Munster was born at Dinklage, March 16, 1878. He belongs to a famous family of Westphalian nobility, an ancestor of his having been Bishop of Munster in the mid-17th Century during the Louis XIV period. The Galen family has remained an important one ecclesiastically. Clemens was educated by the Jesuits and studied at the University of Freiburg, Switzerland, and also in Innsbruck and Munster being ordained to the priesthood May 28, 1904, in Munster. From 1906-1929 he served in Berlin, interesting himself especially in social questions. On September 5, 1933, he was named Bishop of Munster. Immediately upon his consecration he took an unqualified position in support of Catholic fundamentals and claims. This was important if only because Munster is one of the largest German diocese and lies in one of the most solidly Catholic sections of Germany. With Cardinal Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, the Cardinal-Archbishop of Breslau, and the Bishop of Berlin, Bishop von Galen is perhaps the most active defender of Catholicism in the Third Reich.

In 1935 Bishop von Galen was among those who drew up the Pastoral Letter of the German bishops at Fulda. In 1936 his most important activities included an exposition to the people of the truth concerning the famous immorality trials of Catholic clerics. In July of the same year a great crowd assembled in procession to do the Bishop honor. At that time he pointed out that 60 years before a Bishop of Munster had been put in Prison for refusing to disobey his conscience, and that he was prepared to do the same or more. Shortly thereafter an annual procession was boycotted by the government.

Von Galen was one of the leaders of the group who, in 1936, fought for retention of the crucifix in schools and village streets.

CLEMENS AUGUST, COUNT (GRAF) VON GALEN, BISHOP OF MUNSTER(Continued)

He earned the further animosity of Arthur Rosenberg by requesting the latter not to hold a conference in Catholic Munster. The result was a denunciation in the Volkischer Beobachter of July 8, 1936, of the "impudent attack on the Party and on the State by the Bishop of Munster."

In 1937 Bishop von Galen was denounced by Reich Minister for Church Affairs, Herr Kerrl, for his attempts to instruct the Minister in the theological fundamentals of Christian orthodoxy.

In the same year, he accompanied the three cardinals of Breslau, Cologne, and Munich and the Bishop of Berlin to Rome to interview Pope Pius XI. On their return to Germany the group waited on Hitler to report. Only the Cardinals of Breslau and Cologne were admitted, the other three being pointedly refused an interview with the Führer. It was after this visit to Rome that the Pope expressed his approval of the position taken by the German hierarchy in his Encyclical Letter to the Church in Germany, entitled Mit brennender Sorge (With Burning Grief).

PAUL GIESLER

Munich

Gauleiter of Muenchen-Oberbayern

Acting President of the Bavarian Council of Ministers and Acting Bavarian Minister of Finance and Economics since November 1942

Member of Reichstag since 1933

Born July 15, 1895 in Siegen, Westphalia; Protestant; Volksschule, Realgymnasium, and architectural school at Darmstadt; volunteered in 1914, became lieutenant and company commander and was wounded at Chemin-des-Dames in 1917; Iron Cross I and II; after war, completed his professional training at Technische Hochschule, Darmstadt; independent architect since 1922; speaker for NSDAP after 1924, becoming local group leader and Gauredner; City Councillor of Siegen; Leader of SA Brigade 68 (Siegen) in Group Westphalia, August 11, 1933; subsequently Leader of SA Group Alpenland; became Gauleiter of South Westphalia late in 1941 or early in 1942; when Adolf Wagner was incapacitated in June 1942, Giesler took over his duties as Gauleiter of Munich-Upper Bavaria and as Reich Defense Commissar for Corps Areas (Wehrkreise) VII and XIII; on the death of Ludwig Siebert, Prime Minister of Bavaria, in November 1942, Hitler instructed Giesler to take charge of his offices; Giesler has now apparently become Gauleiter of Munich-Upper Bavaria in his own right, while Albert Hoffmann has taken his place in South Westphalia.

PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS
Berlin

Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda (*Reichsminister fuer Volksaufklaerung und Propaganda*) since March 13, 1933

Propaganda Leader of the Nazi Party (*Reichspropagandaleiter der NSDAP*) since 1929

Reichsleiter

Member of Privy Council (*Geheimer Kabinettrat*)

Praesident der Reichskulturkammer, a subdivision of the Ministry of Propaganda

Member of Reichstag since 1928

Gauleiter of Berlin since 1926

Born October 29, 1897 at Rhedyt (Rheinland); antecedents were of Westphalian peasant and bourgeois classes; Catholic; married Magda Quandt (b. Ritschel), divorced wife of Guenther Quandt, the manufacturer, December 19, 1931; four children; attended *Buergerschule* and *Gymnasium*; studied at the Universities of Bonn, Freiburg, Wuerzburg, Munich and Heidelberg; studied history, history of art and literature, and philosophy; Ph. D. at Heidelberg, 1920; member of NSDAP, 1922; using an alias, he organized the first local branch of NSDAP in the Rhineland and Ruhr district in spite of the Allies' officials; editor of *Voelkische Freiheit* in Elberfeld, 1924; established *Nationalsocialistische Briefe*, an organ devoted to party propaganda, 1924; *Gauleiter* of Berlin since 1926; founder of *Angriff*, weekly, at Berlin in 1926; member of the first NSDAP delegation in the Reichstag, 1928; reelected 1930 and since; Propaganda Leader of Nazi Party since 1929; *Reichsleiter*.

PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS (Continued)

With the victory of National Socialism in March, 1933, Goebbel's propaganda successes resulted in the creation of the Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda.

He is author of many publications devoted to the promotion of Nazism among which some of the best known are: Der unbekannte SA-Mann, Das Buch Isidor, Korke, Vom Kaiserhof zur Reichkanzlei.

HERMANN GÖRING

Berlin

Reich Marshal of Greater Germany (Reichsmarschall des Grossdeutschen Reiches) since 1940. Designated successor to Hitler.

Reich Minister of Aviation, April 1933

Member of Privy Council, 1938

Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan since October 1936

Commander-in-Chief of the Luftwaffe since May 21, 1935

Chairman of the Ministerial Council for Defense (Vorsitzender des Ministerrats für die Reichsverteidigung)

Master Forester of the Reich and Reich Master of the Hunt, 1935

Ministerpräsident of Prussia, April 1933

President of Reichstag
SA and (inactive) SS Senior Group Leader

Born at Rosenheim, Bavaria on January 12, 1893 of an old Lower-Saxon family and the son of Dr. Heinrich Ernst Göring, the first Ministerpräsident of the German Protectorate in Southwest Africa; Lutheran, first wife, Baroness Karin von Fock, a divorcée (died 1931), one daughter; second wife, Emmy Sonnemann, April 10, 1935; attended schools at Fürth and Ansbach and cadet academy at Gross-Lichterfelde; lieutenant in the Mülhausen Infantry Regiment, March 1912; served with this regiment at the outbreak of World War I and distinguished himself in patrol-service; joined the air force, became an "ace," wounded, and returned to active service, 1918, and succeeded to command of Richthofen Squadron; retired as captain and after war received decoration of Pour le Mérite; returned to Germany penniless, 1918; worked in Denmark and Sweden as pilot and mechanic and became an official in the Svenska Lufttrafik in Stockholm, 1920-21; there he met his first wife; studied history and economics in the University of Munich, where he met Hitler and began organizing the SA; named Chief of SA, December 1922; severely wounded during

HERMANN GÖRING (Continued)

Putsch; fled to Tyrol, whence to Rome 1924-25 and Stockholm 1926 (where he is reported to have been in an asylum); returned to Germany and reorganized SA 1927; member of first Nazi delegation to the Reichstag, 1928; became head of a motor works in Munich; political agent of Hitler in Berlin, early 1930; as Hitler's special deputy had interview with Mussolini in Rome, May 1931; President of Reichstag, August 30, 1932; Reichsminister without portfolio in the first Hitler Cabinet, January 30, 1933; and Provisional Prussian Minister of Interior (the position which controls the police); Reich Minister of Aviation, April 1933; Ministerpräsident of Prussia, April 1933; General of the Infantry, September 1933; Prussian State Councillor; Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian Police; Chief of State Secret Police, December 1933; Field Marshal, 1938; carried on financial and industrial activities with the Bavarian Motor Works; purchased the Nationalzeitung of Essen; numerous decorations; member of Academy for German Law; has bestowed his name on the great concern, A. G. Reichswerke Hermann Goering.

ARTHUR KARL GREISER
Posen

Reichsstatthalter, with rank of Oberpräsident of Wartheland (formerly Polish territory) since November 1939*

Gauleiter of the Warthegau since November 1939*

Reich Defense Commissar

Deputy of the Reich Commissioner (Himmler) for Germanization of the Wartheland

President of Danzig Senate, November 1934-39

Deputy Gauleiter of Danzig, 1930-39

SS Senior Group Leader since 1942

NSFK Group Leader

Member of the Reichstag

Born January 22, 1897 in Schroda, Posen, son of a German government official of medium rank; married Maria Koerfer, pianist; officer in World War I, Iron Cross, Class I; joined a Free Corps and Frontier Guard, 1918; German Social Party, 1923; co-founder of the Stahlhelm of Danzig; Deputy Gauleiter and leader of the NSDAP deputation in Danzig, November 1930; Vice-President of the Danzig Senate and Senator; President of Danzig Senate (after Rauschning), November 1934; Commander in Danzig Flying Corps; reputation for atrocities; received the Order of St. Mauritius from King of Italy, 1940; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Staatliche Treuhandgesellschaft m. b. H., Danzig, and Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Danziger Elektrische Strassenbahn A. G.

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* The Polish Feature and News Service, No. 11, October 1941, speaks of "Greiser's successor, Schmaltz", but no confirmation of this has been found.

JOSEF GROHÉ

Cologne-Lindenthal

Gauleiter of Cologne-Aachen

Member of the Prussian State Council

SS-Group Leader

Member of the Reichstag since November, 1933

NSKK Group Leader

Born at Gemünden (Hunsrück) November 6, 1902; attended Volksschule and a commercial school (Handelsschule); employed by a retail and export firm and factory in Cologne; member of the Peoples' Defensive and Offensive Alliance, 1921; joined NSDAP in Cologne 1922; active in resistance to the French in the Ruhr, from which he fled to Munich; In Munich helped by Hitler personally and found work on an estate in Würtemberg until it was safe for him to return to Cologne; together with Haake and other NS sympathizers, founded early in 1924 the Popular Socialist Block in the Rhineland; spokesman for the National Socialists when they split with the German Popular Freedom Party in the Rhineland; after the reestablishment of the NSDAP in 1925, became deputy Gauleiter of the Rhineland; co-founder with Dr. Robert Ley of the Westdeutschen Beobachter, 1925, for which he was chief editor until the Rhineland and Cologne-Aachen were made separate Gaue and he was named Gauleiter of the latter; injured severely on several occasions by opponents of the Party; had more than a hundred political-criminal proceedings brought against him and served several prison sentences; member of the Reichstag since November, 1933; member of the Prussian State Council; State Commission for the University of Cologne since 1934; member of the Board of Supervisors of the Rhenish Homesteads Inc. (Rheinische Heimstätten, GmbH.), a small corporation; member of the Academy for German Law.

KARL HANKE
Berlin

Gauleiter and Oberpräsident of Lower Silesia since January 29, 1941
State Secretary in the Reich Propaganda Ministry
Member of the Reichstag since November 6, 1932
SS-Group Leader

Born in Lauban, Silesia, August 24, 1903; son of a locomotive engineer; Lutheran; attended Gymnasium and Müllersschule at Dippoldiswalde; received certificate as miller; volunteer military service; worked as apprentice in a railroad repair shop and in the milling industry; studied at the Vocational Training Institute in Berlin; teacher of trades in Berlin from 1928 to dismissal in 1931; member of the NSDAP since 1928 (no previous political affiliations); Local Group Leader, District Leader, Gau-Organization Leader; SS-Group Leader; member of the Prussian Diet, April 24, 1932; member of the Reichstag since November 6, 1932; Adjutant of Gauleiter Goebbels; personal reporter (Referent) for Reich Minister Goebbels; Chief Office Leader (Hauptamtsleiter) and Secretary of State in the Reich Propaganda Ministry; together with Reich Minister Funk, has been Vice-President of the Reich Chamber of Culture since 1934; on January 29, 1941, Hanke was named Gauleiter of Lower Silesia; founder and publisher of Die deutsche Volkswirtschaft, Berlin, author of geographical works and of Luftgefahr und Luftschutz.

OTTO HELLMUTH
Würzburg

Regierungspräsident für Mainfranken (Lower Franconia)

Gauleiter of *Mainfranken*

Member of the Reichstag since 1933

SA Group Leader

Born June 22, 1896 in Markt Einersheim; Catholic; attended *Volksschule*, *Realschule*, and *Oberrealschule*; continued studies at Freiburg i. B. and Würzburg; Doctor of Dentistry, 1922; volunteer in World War I, wounded four times; fought in Peoples' Defense Regiment "Würzburg", 1919, against the Bavarian Government of Soviets; participated in the march of Hitler through Coburg, 1922; City Councillor of Markbreit, 1926; Honorary *Gauleiter*, 1927, member of the Bavarian Diet, 1928-33; member of the Reichstag since November 1933; member of Board of Supervisors of *Ueberlandwerke Mainfranken A. G.* (electric power), Würzburg, and of the Board of Managers of *Fraenkische Tiefbohr G.m.b.H.* (drilling Co.), Munich; editor of local newspapers; and *Regierungspräsident* in Würzburg.

KONRAD HENLEIN

Reichenberg-(Czech: Liberec)

Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter in the Sudetenland

Member of Reichstag

SS Senior Group Leader

Born at Maffersdorf near Reichenberg, May 6, 1896,* volunteered for the Austro-Hungarian army, 1916; captured by Italians, 1918; after the war, clerk of the Bank for Germans (Kreditanstalt der Deutschen) a nationalistic enterprise that did not employ Jews; leader of the growing "German Gymnastics Movement" (Deutsche Turnbewegung), 1922-1923; founded Gymnastics Club of Asch (Ascher Turnverband), of which he was teacher, 1925; after the dissolution of the NSDAP in Czechoslovakia in 1933, the Sudeten German People's Party (Sudetendeutsche Volkspartei) was founded, of which he became the leader; the party gradually became the strongest among the Germans in Czechoslovakia; in an interview with G.E.R. Gedye, a British journalist, in 1936 he denied having any anti-democratic or anti-Semitic leaning or anything in common with Hitler, and asserted that he and his party were "absolutely loyal" to the Czechoslovak Republic; at the end of March, 1938, after the Austrian Anschluss, all German parties except the Social Democrats disbanded and put themselves under his leadership; at Karlsbad on April 4, 1938 he placed before the Czechoslovak government eight demands; the Sudetendeutsche Volkspartei gained more than two-thirds of all the German votes at the municipal elections in May, 1938; appointed Reich Commissioner for Sudetenland after the German occupation, October, 1938; Gauleiter of the Sudetengau, November 1, 1938; a large part of

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* Mother's maiden name Hedvigá Dvoráková.

KONRAD HENLEIN (Continued)

the Sudetengau was divided between Bavaria and the Upper and Lower Danube by law, April 15, 1939; Reichsstatthalter of the diminished Sudetengau June 21, 1939; a member of the Reichstag; published Konrad Henlein Spricht - Reden zur politischen Volksbewegung der Sudetendeutschen, 1937; Sudetendeutschtum und Gesamtdeutsche Kultur, 1936; Reden und Aufsaetze zur voelkischen Turnbewegung.

KONSTANTIN HIERL
Berlin-Zehlendorf

National Labor Leader (Reichsarbeitsführer) in Ministry of Interior and Director of the Labor Service (Arbeitsdienst)

Reichsleiter

Member of Reichstag since 1930

Secretary of State in Ministry of Interior

Born February 24, 1875 in Parsberg, Upper Palatinate; son of a judge; attended Humanistisches Gymnasium in Burghausen and Regensburg; entered army 1893, becoming by 1914 a general staff officer on the staff of the Crown Prince of Bavaria; saw service throughout the war; leader of Hierl Volunteers in defeating Spartacists at Augsburg; reentered army, in Ministry of War, 1921-24; retired as Colonel, 1924; sub-leader of NSDAP Organisation, 1929; became State Secretary for the Labor Service in the Ministry of Labor May, 1933; Commissar for the Voluntary Labor Service, 1934; National Labor Leader for the Labor Service, July 1935, (reorganized and later transferred to the Ministry of the Interior); attends cabinet meetings for affairs of Labor Service; author of military works, etc.

FRIEDRICH HILDEBRANDT

Schwerin in Mecklenburg

Reichsstatthalter of Mecklenburg (including Lübeck) since April 7, 1933

Gauleiter in Mecklenburg (including Lübeck) since 1925

Member of Reichstag since 1930

SS Senior Group Leader

Born September 19, 1898 in Kiekindemark bei Parchim, Mecklenburg; Lutheran; married, four children; attended Volksschule; agricultural and railroad worker; entered army, 1916; thrice wounded and demobilized as a vice-sergeant-major (Vizefeldwebel), 1920; returned to agricultural work; chairman of the Westpriegnitz circle of the Brandenburg agricultural labor union (Landarbeitbund); Gauleiter of Mecklenburg (including Lübeck) since 1925; member of the 3rd, 6th and 7th regular Diet for Mecklenburg-Schwerin; member of the Reichstag since 1930.

HEINRICH HIMMLER

Berlin--Dahlem

National SS Leader (Reichsführer SS) since January 6, 1929

Chief of the German Police (Chef der Deutschen Polizei) since 1934, in Ministry of Interior

Deputy of the Commissioner General for Administration

Member of Reichstag since 1930

Prussian State Councillor (Preussischer Staatrat)
Chief of the Gestapo (Chef der Geheimen Staatspolizei)
Reichsleiter

Reich Commissar for the Strengthening of the German Folkdom (Reichskommissar für die Festigung des deutschen Volkstums) since October 7, 1939

Delegate of the NSDAP for All Questions of Folkdom (or Race, Volkstumsfragen)

Born November 7, 1900 in Munich of Catholic family; father was a privy councillor and teacher; attended Gymnasium at Munich and Landshut, 1911-17; war service, 1917-18; married Marga Boden, child--Gudrun; studied agriculture at Technische Hochschule, Munich, 1919-22; clerk in a nitrogen company; farmer; NSDAP member since 1925; party manager in Lower Bavaria; deputy Gauleiter of Lower Bavaria--Upper Palatinate, then of Upper Bavaria-Swabia; deputy leader of propaganda, 1926-30; member of SS since 1925; National Leader of SS since January 6, 1929; member of Reichstag since 1930; police chief of Munich, March 1933, taking charge of police of other German states in months following; member of Academy of German Law; member of Council of Experts on Population and Race Policy; member of National Health Committee; attends cabinet meetings for police affairs, member of Administrative Council of Reichsnachrstand Verlags- G. m. b. H., Berlin.

ADOLF HITLER

Berlin and Berchtesgaden

Leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party since 1920

Reich Chancellor since January 30, 1933

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces since August 2, 1934.

Official title: Führer und Reichskanzler

Supreme Commander of the SA

Born at Braunau on the Inn, Upper Austria, April 20, 1889; father: Alois Hitler (1837-1903), a petty Austrian customs official; earlier known as Alois Schicklgruber after his unmarried mother; Klara Poelzl Hitler, a servant, third wife of the above; Catholic by upbringing; unmarried; no formal education beyond Realschule.

Brought up in Passau (Bavaria), Linz and various other places in Upper Austria; attended Realschule at Linz and Steyr; lost his father through death when 13 (January 3, 1903) and his mother when 18 (December 21, 1908); migrated to Vienna in 1908 to seek his fortune, and lived there in reduced circumstances till 1912; rejected by the Academy of Art, he turned house-painter and decorator, making his living partly by manual labor and partly by begging. Moved to Munich in 1912 and continued his trade as a house-decorator. When the war broke out, he joined the 16th Bavarian Reserve Infantry Regiment, known as the List Regiment, as a volunteer.

Remained with the List Regiment throughout the war, as an orderly to the regimental staff; never promoted beyond the rank of corporal; wounded in 1916 on the Western Front by a shell fragment; returned to his regiment in March 1917; received the Iron Cross, First Class, on August 4, 1918; incapacitated, possibly by gas, again in mid-October 1918 and hospitalized at Pasewalk, Pomerania, until November 13, when he was discharged and rejoined his reserve regiment in Munich.

ADOLF HITLER (Continued)

From November 13, 1918 to April 1, 1920, he remained with his reserve regiment in Munich on active duty; served in a subordinate capacity on military commissions of inquiry in his regiment against army members who had been implicated in the Bavarian revolution; was made an "education officer" to help indoctrinate his rank and file associates with nationalist, anti-Marxist views.

Joined an obscure "German Workers' Party" in Munich in the latter part of 1919, as member No. 7, and here met Dietrich Eckart and Gottfried Feder, who influenced him. Swiftly became the leader of this new party, changed its name to "National Socialist German Workers' Party" and built it up during 1920-23 with the assistance of Röhm, Hess, Göring, Frick and others. Led, with Ludendorff, the "Munich Beer Hall Putsch" of November 9, 1923, from the Bürgerbräukeller. Hitler escaped unwounded from the crucial clash with the police and troops in front of the Feldherrnhalle where more than a score of his followers were killed. He was arrested November 11 at Uffling; stood trial for high treason before the Munich Volksgericht, February 26 - March 27, 1924; sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the fortress-prison of Landsberg-on-the-Lech; served only 8 months of the sentence; wrote the first volume of Mein Kampf during this confinement (published in the autumn of 1925); released from prison December 20, 1924.

Re-organized the Nazi party February 27, 1925, at a meeting attended by 4,000 in the Bürgerbräukeller, Munich, this time with the support of Gregor Strasser. Directed the party's electoral campaigns, 1925-32, personally stumping the length and breadth of Germany, and increased the number of Nazi-held Reichstag seats from 12 in 1928 to 107 in September, 1930, and 230 in July 1932--making the NSDAP the strongest single party in the Reichstag.

ADOLF HITLER (Continued)

Secured Hjalmar Schacht, former president of the Reichsbank, as a political ally in the fall of 1930. Permitted his own candidacy for the office of President of the Reich to be announced February 22, 1932, in opposition to Hindenburg. Acquired Reich citizenship, legally necessary for such candidacy, by being perfunctorily named attaché to the Berlin Legation of the State of Brunswick. Was defeated in the presidential election of March 13 - April 10, 1932, but received 30.1% (11,339,446) of the total vote in the first election and 36.8 (13,418,547) in the run-off election. Had momentous interview with Hindenburg on August 13, 1932, just after the NSDAP had become the strongest Reichstag fraction (July 31), but the President declined to name him Reich Chancellor. From then through December, 1932, Hitler's political strength in Germany receded. But on January 4, 1933, occurred his famous meeting with von Papen in Köln, at which the latter, for his own purposes, agreed to support Hitler. Under the influence of a conservative nationalist junto headed by von Papen, Hugenberg, Thyssen and the Landbund, President von Hindenburg on January 30, 1933, replaced von Schleicher by Hitler as Reich Chancellor, with von Papen as Vice Chancellor. Within the succeeding six months Hitler shouldered aside his non-Nazi colleagues and would-be manipulators, von Papen and Hugenberg, and placed himself and his party in sole control of the Reich machinery of government. June 30, 1934, he personally arrested and condemned to death Röhm, his SA captain, at Wiessee, Bavaria, thus touching off the large-scale and bloody purge which consolidated his control over the party. Upon the death of Hindenburg, August 2, 1934 Hitler abolished the office of Reich President and transferred its powers, including supreme command of the armed forces, to himself under the official title of Leader and Reich Chancellor a move sanctioned by nation-wide plebiscite on August 19.

FRANZ HOFER
Innsbruck

Reichsstatthalter in Tyrol-Vorarlberg since April, 1939

Gauleiter of Tyrol-Vorarlberg since 1932

Gau Agent (Gauobmann) of the Gau Tyrol-Vorarlberg of the German Labor Front

Group Leader of the NS-Motor Corps

Member of the Reichstag

Born in Badgastein, Salzburg, a famous winter and summer resort in 1902; member of NSDAP 1931; Gauleiter of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 1932; sentenced to two years in prison for illegal National Socialist activities in 1933; served but 3 months before escaping; played a leading role in an attempt to assassinate the Tyrolese Heimwehr leader (fascist anti-Nazi) Steidle, June 11, 1934; thereafter rescued from prison by Nazis, fled to Italy and proceeded to Germany; leader of the political meeting place for leaders and members (Politische Leiter und Mitgliedersammelstelle) in Berlin, beginning of 1937; the law concerning the Ostmark (Ostmarkgesetz) of April 14, 1939, abolishing Austria as an administrative unit, established Tyrol and Vorarlberg as a Reichsgau of which he was made Reichsstatthalter; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Tiroler Wasserkraftwerke Aktiengesellschaft.

ALBERT HOFFMANN

Gauleiter of Westfalen-Sued since June 1943

SS Standartenfuehrer in the Security Service (Sicherheitsdienst) of the SS

Born in Bremen in October 1907, Hoffmann is reported to have joined the Nazi movement in 1922; his first important party job was that of reporter (Referent) on domestic affairs on the staff of the former Deputy Fuehrer, Hess; in connection with the successive incorporation of Austria, the Sudetenland and the Protectorate, he had the task of "coordinating" the societies, associations and organizations in these areas; apparently had some experience at the front in the present war, but in what capacity or for what duration it is not known; when the Gau Oberschlesien was set up in January 1941, the influence of Hess gained for Hoffmann the posts of Deputy Gauleiter, Gauobmann (Agent) of the Labor Front and Gau Economic Adviser (Gauwirtschaftsberater).

With Giesler occupied with his duties in Bavaria, Hoffmann was in February 1943 entrusted with carrying on the tasks of the former as Gauleiter of South Westphalia, to which position he was formally appointed in June 1943.

ADOLF HÜHNLEIN, died June 1942
Munich and Berlin

Leader of NS Motorcorps (Kraftfahr Korps--NSKK)*

Leader of German Auto Sports

Reichsleiter

Member of Reichstag since 1933

President of Highest German Sport Authority for German Automobiling (Präsident der Obersten Nationalen Sportbehörde für die deutschen Kraftfahrt)

Born September 12, 1881 in Neustädtlein, Upper Franconia; Lutheran family; entered Bavarian Army 1900; Bavarian War College, 1909-12; battalion commander and general staff officer, 1914-18; company commander in Epp Free Corps during taking of Munich, 1919; and struggle with Communists in the Ruhr, 1920; reentered army until 1923 when he retired to work actively for NSDAP; took part in 1923 Putsch; imprisoned for 5 months; merchant, 1925-30; returned to NSDAP; on staff of Supreme SA Command, 1930; Chief of the SA Motor Corps; united SA Motor Corps and NS Motor Corps into a single organisation, of which he became leader; organizer of German Auto Club (DDAC); director of Deutsches Museum; Major General.

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* succeeded by Erwin Kraus.

RUDOLF JORDAN
Dessau

Reichsstatthalter of Braunschweig-Anhalt since April 7, 1933

Gauleiter of Magdeburg-Anhalt

Reich Defense Commissar

Member of Reichstag since November 12, 1933

Prussian State **Councillor**

SA Senior Group Leader

Born June 21, 1902 in Grossenlüder, Fulda; antecedents farmers and laborers; Protestant; married, two children; attended Volkschule and worked in factory and as clerk at same time; volunteer military service in the period of unrest, 1920; member of the Upland League (Mitglied des Bundes Oberland): active as speechmaker 1924 and after; founder and publisher of Notung, 1925; assistant at the Fulda Finance Office, 1926-27; teacher; member of the Diet of Hesse-Nassau, 1929; founder of Fuldaer Beobachter, 1929; dismissed from teaching position because of a Nazi Christmas speech; became NS-City Commissioner (NS-Stadtverordneter) in Fulda; Reich orator (Reichsredner); Gauleiter of Halle-Merseburg for a time after January 19, 1931 and present Gauleiter of Magdeburg-Anhalt; member of the Prussian Diet, spring 1932; Plenipotentiary of Province of Saxony to Upper House of Reichstag, spring 1933; named to Prussian State Council by Göring, summer 1933; member of Reichstag since November 12, 1933.

HUGO JURY
Vienna

Reichsstatthalter in Lower Danube (the former Lower Austria--Niederoesterreich--with the addition of South Moravia) since April, 1939

Gauleiter of Lower Danube since May 22, 1938

Member of the Reichstag

SS Senior Group Leader

Born in Moravian Rotmuehl, 1887; Doctor of Medicine of the German University of Prague, 1911; during the World War, Chief Physician of a camp of wounded officers at Puchenstuben, Lower Austria; physician in St. Poelten, Lower Austria, 1919; member of NSDAP and leader of the National Socialist deputies in the St. Poelten municipal council, 1931; repeatedly arrested and served several months in prison during the period of suppression of the NSDAP in Austria (Verbotszeit), 1933-1937; late 1937, member of the Austrian State Council (Staatsrat), one of the four constituent bodies of the Austrian parliament under the corporate state constitution of 1934; belonged to the Committee of Seven, a body of nationalists sponsored by Schuschnigg to initiate a policy of appeasing the Nazis by concessions, 1936-1937; led the attack on Schuschnigg's plan to hold a plebiscite, March, 1938; Minister for Social Administration (Minister fuer soziale Verwaltung) after the Anschluss, March to May 22, 1938 when he was appointed Gauleiter; the law concerning the Ostmark (Ostmarkgesetz) of April 14, 1939, abolishing Austria as an administrative unit, established Lower Danube as a Reichsgau of which he was made Reichsstatthalter. (Since 1920, Vienna constitutes a province separate from Lower Austria or Lower Danube).

Economic affiliations: Member of the Board of Supervisors of the Gauwerke Niederdonau Aktiengesellschaft.

KARL KAUFMANN

Hamburg

Reichsstatthalter of Hamburg since 1933

Gauleiter of Hamburg since 1933

Reich Defense Commissar

Member of the Reichstag since 1930

SS Senior Group Leader

NSKK Senior Group Leader

Reich Commissar for Ocean Shipping(Reichskommissar fuer die Seeschiffahrt) since June 1942

Born October 10, 1900 in Krefeld; Catholic; attended Oberrealschule in Elberfeld; had two years of farm work; served as volunteer in air corps, 1917, later shifting to infantry; took part in the overthrow of Polish insurrection in Upper Silesia; prominent in the sabotage activities in the Ruhr; member of NSDAP since 1921; co-founder of the party organisation in the Ruhr; worked as a builder's assistant, lumberman and packer, 1922-24; member of the Prussian Diet, 1928-30.

WILHELM KEITEL
Berlin

Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, (Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht) since February 1938; in this capacity, exercising by order of the Führer the authority previously pertaining to the Reichskriegsminister

Member of the Privy Council, (Mitglied des Geheimen Kabinettsrates) since February 1938

Member of the Council of Ministers for Defense of the Reich (Ministerrat für die Reichsverteidigung)

Field Marshal (Generalfeldmarschall)

Born at Helmscherode, on September 22, 1882, a descendant of an old family of German army officers; Protestant; married on April 18, 1909, five children; attended Gymnasium; joined artillery division, 1901; 2nd lieutenant, 1902; 1st lieutenant, 1910; captain in field artillery at outbreak of World War I; served on the General Staff, 1916-1918; continued in field artillery and on General Staff, 1918-1920; teacher in the Reichswehr Cavalry School, 1920-1922; battery commander in Wolfenbuettel; major, 1923; served in Reichswehr Ministry, 1925-1927; lieutenant colonel, 1929; colonel, 1931; major general of infantry with headquarters in Potsdam, 1934; Chief of the Office of the Armed Forces in the War Ministry, (Wehrmachtsamtes des Reichskriegsministeriums) October 1935-1938; Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces and member of the Privy Council, February 1938; colonel general, 1938; Ritterkreuz after Polish Campaign, 1939; conducted Armistice negotiations with France, June 21-23, 1940; Field Marshal, July 19, 1940; for a few months after October 1940, held command of the Axis forces in Africa, succeeding Graziani.

ERICH KOCH
Kiev

Reich Commissar of the Ukraine since November, 1941

Gauleiter of East Prussia since 1928

Oberpräsident of East Prussia since September, 1928

Reich Defence Commissar, Corps Area (Wehrkreis) I

Leader of the N. S. League of Peasants and Settlers (Bauern und Siedler Bund)

Member of the Prussian State Council

Member of the Reichstag since 1930

Chief of Civil Administration in Bialystok

Born in Elberfeld, June 19, 1896; Lutheran; attended Volks-,Mittel-, Handelsschule; after 3 years business training was employed in a railroad office; served at the front 1915-1918; participant in post-war struggles in Upper Silesia and the Ruhr where he was associated with Albert Leo Schlageter; taken prisoner by the French; discharged from railroad position because of political activities, 1926; Member of the NSDAP district leadership in the Ruhr, 1922-1928; Gauleiter of East Prussia since 1928; Leader of the Nazi deputation in the Prussian Diet; member of the Prussian State Council since July, 1933; member of the Reichstag since 1930; Reich Commissioner of the Ukraine since November 17, 1941 when the Civil Administration for the Occupied Eastern Territory (Zivilverwaltungen den Besezten Ostgebieten) was officially announced; member of the Board of Supervisors of the Ostpreussenwerk A-G.; member of the Advisory Council of the Deutsche Reichspost; member of the Reichsverkehrsrat; author of Die NSDAP and Anfbau im Osten; founder of the Preussische Zeitung, Königsberg, the Neuer Insterburger Zeitung and Westpreussischer Zeitung; Editor of the Informationsdienst für Wirtschaft und Politik.

LUTZ GRAF SCHWERIN VON KROSIGK

Berlin

Minister of Finance (Reichsminister der Finanzen) since June 2, 1932

Member of the Academy of German Law (Mitglied der Akademie fuer Deutsches Recht)

Born August 22, 1887 in Rathmannsdorf, Anhalt; attended Klosterschule Rossleben, 1905; married, seven children; studied law and political science at the Universities of Lausanne, Oxford, and Halle a. d. S.; law clerk at the district court in Staffurt, 1909; government clerk in Stettin, 1910; government assessor, 1914; during World War I, a reserve-officer; decorated with the Iron Cross, Classes I and II, also decorated for being wounded in service; after the war, government assessor in the Provincial Councillor's office in Hindenburg, Upper Silesia; Government Councillor in the Reich's Ministry of Finance, 1920; Ministerial Councillor, 1924; General Supervisor for Reich's Domestic Economy, 1925; Ministerial Director and Head of the Budget Division of the Finance Ministry, January 1, 1929; since June 2, 1932 Minister of Finance; Member of the Academy of German Law.

HANS HEINRICH LAMMERS

Berlin

Reich Minister and Chief of Reich Chancellery since 1938
and Secretary
Member/of Privy Cabinet Council (Geheimer Kabinettrat)

SS-Senior Group Leader (Obergruppenführer) 1940
and Secretary
Member/of the Council of Ministers for Defense of the Reich

Hans Heinrich Lammers, born May 27, 1879 in Lublinttz (Upper Silesia); Lutheran family, father a veterinarian; married 1913 Elfriede Tepel; children Vera Irene (1914), Ilse Brunhilde (1918); educated at Evangelical Fürstenschule in Pless, University of Breslau; Doctor of Law; county judge (Landrichter) in Beuthen, 1912; in World War I, Captain of reserves in 51st infantry regiment; Iron Cross, Classes I and II; other orders; associate governmental councillor (Oberregierungsrat), 1921; ministerial councillor in Ministry of the Interior, 1922; State Secretary in the Reich Chancellery, 1933; Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery, 1938; member of Privy Council; SS-Senior Group Leader, 1940; lecturer (Dozent) at the Hochschule für Politik; Member of the Academy for German Law; Leader of the Union of German Academies of Administration (Reichsverbandes Deutsches Verwaltungs-Akademien).

HARTMANN LAUTERBACHER

Hanover

Gauleiter of South Hanover-Brunswick since December, 1940
Senior President of Hanover since April 1941
Chief Deputy of the Hitler-Youth Organization since January, 1940
Member of the Reichstag since 1936

Born in Reutte, Tyrol, the son of a veterinarian, May 24, 1909; Catholic; attended Volksschule and Reformrealgymnasium at Kufstein; first contact with the NSDAP at the age of 14 years, 1923; member of a youth group in Kufstein which participated in the Ruhr conflict and subsequently became the German Youth, a small Nazi group, of which Lauterbacher became leader; apprentice in a drug and photograph supplies store, 1925 - 1928; member of NSDAP since 1927 when German Youth merged in the Hitler Youth; studied at Druggist Academy in Brunswick 1929-1930; rose to position of Gau Leader of the Hitler-Youth in South Hanover-Brunswick, 1929-1932; Leader of the Westphalian-Niederhein Region, 1932-1933; Chief Leader of the Hitler-Youth for Western Germany, 1933-1934; Commissioner (Beauftragter) of the Youth Leaders of Western Germany; raised the membership of the Hitler-Youth and League of German Maidens (Bund deutscher Mädschen) of Western Germany from 800 in 1931 to 1,500,000 by May, 1934; named Deputy (Stellvertreter) of the Reich Youth Leaders and Staff Leader of the Hitler-Youth, 1934; member of the Reichstag since 1936; Chief Deputy of the Hitler-Youth when Baldur von Shirach entered army, January, 1940; joined the Wehrmacht, May, 1940; deputy-Gauleiter, August, 1940; succeeded Bernhard Rust as Gauleiter of South Hanover-Brunswick, December, 1940; has received the NSDAP gold insignia, a symbol of highest honor in the Party. His activities are recounted in Das Deutsche Führer-lexikon in such detail as to suggest a mania.

HINRICH LOHSE

Kiel

Leader of Sphere (Bereich) "Ostland" of NSDAP

Gauleiter of Schleswig-Holstein since 1925

SA Senior Group Leader

Member of the Reichstag since November 12, 1933

Provincial President (Oberpräsident) of Schleswig-Holstein

Born in Muehlenbarbek-Holstein, September 2, 1896; Lutheran; merchant; served with armed forces during World War I; Gauleiter of Schleswig-Holstein since 1925; member of the Prussian Diet, 1928-1933; member of the Prussian State Council; Oberpraesident of Schleswig-Holstein; deputy for Schleswig-Holstein in the Reichsrat-abolished after November, 1933; member of the Reichstag, July-September 1932 and since November 12, 1933; in November 1941 chosen Reich Commissioner for Ostland--including the Baltic States, Northeastern Poland and Soviet White Russia--because of "his knowledge of the 'Hanseatic' background and of the economic problems in the Baltic area".

ROBERT LEY

Berlin

Reichsleiter since 1932

Reich Organization Leader of the NSDAP (Reichsorganisationsleiter)

Leader of the German Labor Front (Fuehrer der Deutschen Arbeitsfront) since 1933

Director of "Strength through Joy" (NS-Gemeinschaft "Kraft durch Freude)

Member of the Reichstag since 1930

Prussian State Councillor

Member of General Economic Council (Generalrat der Wirtschaft)

Organization Leader of the Reich Party Congresses (Organisationsleiter der Reichsparteitage)

Reich Commissar for Housing (Reichswohnungskommissar) since 1942

SA Senior Group Leader

Member of the Advisory Council of the Reichsbahn since January 1, 1943

Born February 15, 1890 in Niederbreidenbach, Rhineland; son of a peasant; public schools, universities of Jena, Bonn and Muenster; Dr. of Philosophy; food chemist; volunteered and saw much fighting in First World War, becoming lieutenant; Iron Cross, Class II; entered I.G. Farben as a chemist, 1921; joined NS Freedom Movement, 1924, while the Nazi Party was forbidden; Gauleiter in Rhineland, 1925; imprisoned five times for short terms; dismissed from I.G. Farben 1928; entered party leadership at Munich, 1932; took over bureau of party organization in November, 1932, and in following year became Chief of Staff of the Supreme Leadership of the Political Organization of the NSDAP; prominent in destruction of the labor unions in May 1933, after which the Labor Front was founded, Ley becoming its leader; member of Academy for German Law; founder of the Ordensburgen; praised by Nazis for his social activities, such as health administration, vocational training, provision for the use of free time, the much advertised but unrealized people's automobile (Volkswagen) and social insurance; in November 1940, ROBERT LEY (Continued)

appointed Reich Commissar for Social Housing to plan for post-war housing problem; in October 1942, title was changed to Reich Commissar for Housing and Ley's functions in this respect were broadened, Department IV of the Ministry of Labor being put under his control; reported to be a heavy drinker and to be personally close to Hitler; his political line generally follows that of Goebbels.

VIKTOR LUTZE (died May 7, 1943)
Berlin

Chief of Staff of the SA since July 1, 1934

Reichsleiter

Member of Reichstag since 1930

Prussian State Councillor since September 1933

Senior President of the Province of Hanover (Oberpräsident der Provinz Hannover) March 25, 1933 to April 1941

Born December 28, 1890 in Bevergern, near Münster, of Catholic peasant family; attended public school and Gymnasium; in post office; entered infantry regiment, 1912; in war became adjutant; wounded 4 times (lost left eye); Iron Cross, Classes I and II; merchant in Elberfeld; joined patriotic societies; friend of Leo Schlageter; joined SA, 1923; SA Leader, 1924; first to organize SA on basis of the Gau, in Ruhr, 1925; deputy Gauleiter; Supreme SA Leader (Oberster SA Führer) for the North, 1930; Group Leader North, 1931; Senior Group Leader, 1933; Chief of Staff of the SA since July 1, 1934, succeeding Roehm; henchman of Goering.

OTTO LEBRECHT EDUARD MEISSNER

Berlin

State Minister and Chief of the Presidential Chancellery of the Führer and Reich Chancellor since December 1, 1937

State Secretary and Chief of the Presidential Chancellery, August 20, 1934-December 1, 1937

Minister of State

Member of the Reich Cabinet

Born in Bischweiler, Lower Alsace, March 13, 1880, of Prussian and Alsatian stock, the son of Gustav M., a post office official and retired captain; Lutheran; married Hildegard Roos, daughter of customs official, in Strassbourg, July 4, 1908, two children; attended Lyceum in Strassbourg and Universities of Strassbourg and Berlin; court attorney in Alsace-Lorraine, 1902; one-year volunteer in infantry regiment, 1903-1904; court assessor, 1906; government assessor, 1908; government councillor and member of the Royal General Management of the Reich Railroad in Alsace-Lorraine, 1911; served in World War I as first lieutenant, later captain, of infantry reserves, stationed in Ukraine 1918 in responsible positions, including direction of field railway; Iron Cross, Classes I and II, and Bulgarian Order of Alexander with Swords; chargé d'affaires in Kiev until February 1919; report-councillor in the Office of the Reichspräsident, April 1, 1919; Ministerial Director and Chief of the Office of the Reichspräsident, April 1, 1920; State Secretary, 1923; State Secretary and Chief of the Presidential Chancellery, August 20, 1934; on December 1, 1937 the official title of the Chancellery was changed to the Presidential Chancellery of the Führer and the Reich Chancellor (Präsidialkanzlei des Führers und Reichskanzlers) and Meissner be-

OTTO LEBRECHT EDUARD MEISSNER (Continued)

came Minister of State and Chief thereof; also has rank of *Reichsminister* but does not sit in Cabinet meetings; member of the Academy of German Law and of the Board of Trustees of the *Hochschule für Politik*; author of *Das Staatsrecht des Reiches und seiner Länder* and co-author of *Staat- und Verwaltungsrecht im Dritten Reich*; a little-known figure, whose official career has embraced positions of increasing importance under William II, Ebert, Hindenburg and Hitler.

ALFRED MEYER

Detmold

Reichsstatthalter in Lippe and Schaumberg-Lippe since May 1933

Gauleiter of Northern Westphalia since 1931
Oberpräsident of Westphalia
Member of Reichstag 1930, 1932 and since 1933

Deputy and Assistant Minister, since autumn of 1941, to Alfred Rosenberg, Reich Minister for the "occupied eastern territories of Russia and the Baltic States"

Deputy Leader of Activity Sphere (Arbeitsbereich) "East" of NSDAP

Born October 5, 1891 in Göttingen; Lutheran family; Gymnasium; Universities of Lausanne, Bonn, and Würzburg; war college in Metz; active service as Captain 1912-20, twice wounded; Iron Cross, Classes I and II; studied politics and international law; official in the legal branch of the Count Bismarck Society, 1923-30; soon after joining the NSDAP, he became local group leader (Ortsgruppenleiter) in Gelsenkirchen; Gauleiter of Northern Westphalia, 1931; member of Prussian Diet, 1932-33; President of the Westphalian Provincial Diet, April 1933; member of the Upper House of the Reichstag (Reichsrat); municipal official in Gelsenkirchen; at beginning of present war, Chief of Civil Administration of an army in the west; and Oberpräsident in Münster.

WILHELM MURR

Stuttgart

Reichsstatthalter in Württemberg since May, 1933

Gauleiter of Württemberg-Hohenzollern since 1928

Reich Defense Commissar

Member of the Reichstag since 1933

SS Senior Group Leader since 1942

Born December 16, 1888 in Esslingen; Protestant family, father a clerk; married; attended public schools; merchant apprentice; in wholesale business; military service in infantry, 1908-10, 1914-18, wounded; joined NSDAP in 1923, and again in 1925; local group leader (Ortsgruppenleiter); propaganda leader; editor of NS Kurier; judge in labor court at Esslingen; member of Württemberg Diet (Landtag); member of Reichstag since 1933 (also in 1930); Staatspräsident and also Minister of Interior and Economic Affairs in Württemberg in March, 1933; Reichsstatthalter in May, 1933; member of Academy for German Law.

MARTIN MUTSCHMANN

Dresden

Reichsstatthalter in Saxony since 1933, and Führer der Landesregierung

Gauleiter of Saxony since 1924

Ministerpräsident of Saxony

Member of Reichstag since 1930

SA Senior Group Leader

Born March 9, 1879 in Hirschberg a. d. S.; Lutheran; father an employee; married, 2 children; merchant apprentice and business school, 1893-96; embroidery master and foreman in lace and lingerie factories in Plauen, Herford i. W. and Cologne; military service in infantry, 1901-3; general manager of a lace factory in Plauen, 1907; founded his own factory, 1908, and co-founder of other enterprises in following years; war service until incapacitated in 1916; Frederick August Medal and Iron Cross, Class II; an early protagonist of the NSDAP; Honorary Labor Leader since 1934; member of Academy for German Law.

CONSTANTIN FREIHERR VON NEURATH

Berlin

Reichsprotektor in Böhman-Mähren, March 18, 1939--September, 1941 (title still held but position now only nominal)

Reich Minister in his capacity as President of Privy Council (Geheimer Kabinettrat) since February, 1938

SS Senior Group Leader since June 1943

Constantin Freiherr von Neurath, born February 2, 1873 in Klein-Glattbach, Württemberg, of aristocratic family; married Marie Moser von Filseck, 1901; children--Constantin (1902), Winifred Helene (1904) who married Ambassador Hans Georg von Mackensen, 1926; studied law at Universities of Tübingen and Berlin; vice-consul in London, 1903; assistant in Foreign Office, 1908; Councillor of legation, 1909; councillor of embassy in Constantinople, 1914-16; leader of a company on the westfront, 1914-15; Iron Cross, Classes I and II; Knight's Cross of the Württemberg Order of Merit; Chief of the Civil Cabinet of the King of Württemberg, 1917-18; Member of the Upper Court Council; Minister to Denmark, 1919; Ambassador to Italy, 1921; Ambassador to Great Britain, 1930; Minister of Foreign Affairs, June, 1932--February, 1938; President of Privy Council, February, 1938; Reichsprotektor in Böhmen-Mähren, March 18, 1939--September, 1941; since September, 1941 has been only nominally Reichsprotektor, the duties being carried out by Reinhold Heydrich; honorary doctor of laws of the University of Camerino; member of the Academy for German Law; former chairman and now director of the Swabian Schiller Institute.

WILHELM OHNESORGE

Berlin

Minister of the Reich Post since February 1, 1937

Member of NSDAP since 1920

NSKK and NSFK Senior Group Leader

Born June 8, 1872 in Graefenhainischen; father a telegraph official; Protestant; married; Realgymnasium at Frankfurt a. M.; postal apprentice; studied mathematics and physics at Kiel; at post-office in Berlin, 1902-14; in World War I, in Information Service, subsequently Telegraph Chief at main Headquarters; Iron Cross, Classes I and II; post-office in Dortmund 1919 and Berlin 1924; joined NSDAP 1920; President of the Reich Central Post Office in Berlin-Tempelhof, 1929; State Secretary in the Reich Post Ministry, June 1, 1933; member of board of Reichsbahn, 1935; has developed many improvements in long distance telephoning and radio transmission, such as improvement of the microphone and modernization of the long distance system for Berlin; inventor of the "Vier-Schaltung" by which the range of long distance telephoning was much extended; member of the Board of Directors of German Museums; chairman of the Association of German Electric Technicians (VDE); member of the Board of Directors of the German Engineering Association, and of other technical societies.

HERMANN EDUARD JOHANNES POPITZ
Berlin

Prussian State Minister and Minister of Finance since April 1933
Reichsminister ausser Dienst (retired)

Born in Leipzig, December 12, 1884 of an old Anhalt-Dessau family; father an apothecary; Lutheran; married Cornelia Slot, May 8, 1920; attended Gymnasium at Dessau and Universities of Lausanne, Leipzig, Berlin and Halle a. d. Saale; attorney 1906; Doctor of Law; government attorney in Cologne, 1907-1910; government assessor in Beuthen, Upper Silesia, 1910-1913; attorney in Administrative Court of Appeals in Berlin, 1913; saw no service during first World War; worked in Prussian Ministry of the Interior, 1914-1919, and also in the Reich Treasury, 1918-1919; Privy Councillor, and rapporteur for sales taxes in the Reich Finance Ministry, 1919; Lecturer at the Verwaltungs-Akademie and the Handels hochschule, Berlin; Ministerial Director in the Reich Finance Ministry, 1921, heading a tax division; Honorary Professor of Taxation Law and Finance at the University of Berlin, 1922; State Secretary in Ministry of Finance, 1925-1929; in temporary retirement from end of 1929 to fall of 1932; Reich Minister without portfolio and Commissar of the Reich for the Prussian Ministry of Finance, November 1932-January 30, 1933; Prussian State Minister and Minister of Finance since April, 1933, the only Prussian office which is not held by the tenant of the corresponding Reich office; attends Cabinet meetings for deliberations that pertain to his office; member of the executive committee of the Academy of German Law; Honorary member of the Institute of Archeology of the German Reich; President of the Society of Antique Art; author of various publications dealing with finance; taxation and municipal law.

FRIEDRICH RAINER

Salzburg

Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of Carinthia (Kaernten) since late 1941

Chief of Civil Administration in Oberkrain

SS Senior Group Leader since June 1943

Born in St. Veit on the Glan, Carinthia, 1903; Doctor of Laws, November 1926; junior partner of a notary (Notariatkandidat) in Klagenfurt, Carinthia, 1931; until 1928 belonged to the Carinthian Home Defence Guards (Kaertner Heimatschutz), a nationalistic organization, not at first definitely Nazi, established to fight the Yugoslavs, 1918-1920; member of the NSDAP since 1930; cooperated with Klausner then Gauleiter of Carinthia, 1933-1938 (one of the five men who, after Schuschnigg's resignation, by threats of bodily violence forced the Austrian Federal President, Miklas, to appoint Seyss-Inquart Federal Chancellor); served one year in prison after the abortive Austrian Nazi putsch in July, 1934; State Secretary in the Austrian Ministry for the formation of Political Will (Ministerium fuer politische Willensbildung), March-May 22, 1938; Gauleiter and Chief of the Administration (Landeshauptmann) of Salzburg, May 22, 1938 - late 1941; Gauobmann of the Gau Salzburg of the German Labor Front; the law concerning the Ostmark (Ostmarkgesetz) of April 14, 1939, abolishing Austria as an administrative unit established Salzburg as a Reichsgau of which he was made Reichsstatthalter; Reich Defence Commissioner, Defence Area (Wehrkreis) XVIII; became Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of Carinthia, previously administered by deputy-Gauleiter, Kutchera, late in 1941, and Dr. Gustav Adolf Scheel, Reichsstudentenführer became his successor in Salzburg.

JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP

Berlin-Dahlem

Foreign Minister of Germany (Reichsminister des Auswaertigen) since February 4, 1938

Member of the Privy Council (Mitglied des Geheimen Kabinettsrates) since February 4, 1938

Member of the Reichstag since November, 1933

SS Senior Group Leader

Born April 13, 1893 in Wesel, Rhein; son of Lieutenant Colonel Richard Ribbentrop (retired); married Annelies Henkell, July 20, 1920; four children, two daughters and two sons; attended Gymnasium at Metz, and continued studies in languages at Grenoble and London; was an independent merchant in Canada for four years; returned to Germany at outbreak of World War I; entered Hussar Regiment XII as volunteer, September 1914; Iron Cross, Class I and II; Adjutant and Plenipotentiary of War Ministry in Turkey, spring 1918; Aide-de-camp of Peace Delegation, 1919; retired from army with rank of 2nd Lieutenant (Oberleutnant) 1920; reentered private business as owner of an import-export firm which carried on business chiefly with England and France; has served the NSDAP since 1930; engaged in work of promoting the National United Front, summer 1932; joined the Party, 1932; meetings held in his home in Berlin-Dahlem contributed substantially to Adolf Hitler's success in taking over German Government, January 1933; during this time he became the Führer's close collaborator in foreign politics; member of the Reichstag since November 1933; brigade leader of Storm Troops; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, May 31, 1935 to 1938 and German Ambassador in London, 1936; appointed Reich Commissar for Disarmament, April 20, 1934; present at the Naval Conference in London, June 1935, which resulted in the Anglo-German Naval Pact of June 18, 1935; Foreign Minister and Member of Privy Council since February 4, 1938.

ALFRED ROSENBERG
Berlin

Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories (fuer die besetzten Ostgebiete) since autumn of 1941

Reichsleiter der NSDAP since 1933

Chief of the Foreign Policy Bureau of the NSDAP (Chef des Aussenpolitischesamtes der NSDAP) since April, 1933

Editor of NS Monatshefte since 1933

Member of Reichstag since 1930

Commissioner of the Führer for the supervision of the general spiritual and philosophical education of the NSDAP, the German Labor Front, and all affiliated organizations (Beauftragter des Führers für die Uberwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Erziehung der NSDAP, der Deutschen Arbeitsfront, und aller gleichgeschalteten Verbände) since 1934

Leader of the work of the education of German youth in wartime (Leiter der Kriegserziehungsarbeit der deutschen Jugend) March, 1940

Editor of Völkischer Beobachter since 1921
SA and SS Senior Group Leader
Member of Advisory Council of the Reichsbahn since January 1, 1943

Born January 12, 1893 in Reval (Talinn), Russia, of Lutheran Baltic merchant family; widowed; studied architecture at the Technische Hochschule at Riga to 1918; graduated as engineer-architect; at Munich, friend of Dietrich Eckhart, writer, 1919; editor of Völkischer Beobachter, 1921; member of Reichstag since 1930; diplomatic mission to London, 1931, to Rome and London, 1932-33; Chief of Foreign Policy Bureau of NSDAP since April, 1933; named Reichsleiter, 1933; editor of NS Monatshefte since 1933; entrusted with supervision of the general spiritual and philosophical education of the Party and its affiliates since January, 1934; one of the oldest Party members; participated

ALFRED ROSENBERG (Continued)

in 1923 *Putsch*; author of *Der Mythus des 20 Jahrhunderts* and many other works, expounding anti-Christian, anti-Semitic racialism and paganism; editor of *Der Weltkampf*, monthly, 1924-30; member of Academy for German Law.

CARL RÖVER, died May 1942
Oldenburg

Reichsstatthalter of Oldenburg and Bremen since May 5, 1933
Gauleiter of Oldenburg and Bremen (Weser-Ems) since 1928
Party Member since 1923
Member of the Reichstag since 1930

Born February 12, 1889 in Lemwerder, Oldenburg; Lutheran; married, three children; attended Gymnasium, Bürgerliche Mittelschule; commercial training in transportation and shipping; worked three years as correspondent for a Bremen coffee import-export house; employed as trader in the former German colony, Cameroon, 1911-13; independent merchant in Oldenburg since 1914; service as reservist, corporal and in the Propaganda Division of the Army High Command, 1916-18; member of NSDAP since 1923; member of the Oldenburg town-council (Stadtrat) since 1924; member of the Oldenburg Diet, May 1928; Gauleiter of Oldenburg and Bremen since October 1, 1928; Ministerpräsident of the Oldenburg Free State, June 16, 1932--May 5, 1933.

BERNHARD RUST
Berlin

Reich Minister for Science, Education and Public Instruction (Reichsminister fuer Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung) since May 1, 1934

Member of the Reichstag since November, 1930

Member of the Prussian State Council since July 8, 1933

SA Senior Group Leader

Born in Hanover, September 30, 1883; Lutheran; antecedents were peasants in Lower Saxony; married Anna Sophia, daughter of Major Georg Dietlein; four children; attended *Gymnasium*; studied Germanistics, philosophy, and classic philology at Munich, Berlin, Göttingen, and Halle; one-year volunteer, 1908-09; teacher at the *Ratsgymnasium* in Hanover, August, 1909--March 31, 1930; volunteered in 1914, rising to infantry lieutenant; wounded, decorated with Iron Cross, Classes I and II, and Knight's Cross of the Hohenzollern Order; co-founder of the anti-socialist civic guard in Hanover, 1919; active in nationalistic movements since September, 1922; *Gauleiter* of the National-Socialist Block, Easter, 1924; *Gauleiter* of the NSDAP for Hanover-Brunswick, March 1925 to December 1940; Member of the Reichstag and of the Hanoverian Provincial Diet, November 1930; Prussian Minister of Education, 1933.

FRITZ SAUCKEL

Weimar

Reichsstatthalter in Thuringia since 1933

Gauleiter of Thuringia since 1927

Member of the Advisory Board of the Reichsbahn since January 1, 1943

General Commissioner for the Allocation of Labor in the Four Year Plan since late March, 1942 (Generalbevollmaechtigter fuer den Arbeitseinsatz)

Thuringian Minister of the Interior since 1932

SS-Senior Group Leader

Member of Reichstag since November, 1933

Praesident des Bundes der Kinderreichen

Born October 27, 1894 in Hassfurt (Lower Franconia); father a postal employee; Lutheran; married, 6 sons; public school and Gymnasium in Schweinfurt; 5 years training on sailing ships making long voyages; taken prisoner in 1914 when his ship was captured in the English Channel; remained in France until 1919; 2½ years as a machine and tool smith; Gauleiter in Lower Franconia of German National League for Offense and Defense, 1919-20; 2 years in engineering school at Illmenau until dismissed for political activity; speaker for the NSDAP in Lower Franconia, 1921; illegal activities as speaker and district leader for the party in Ilmenau, 1922-24; Gau manager, 1923; Gauleiter in Thuringia since 1927; leader of party representation in Thuringian Diet, 1930; in charge of negotiations leading to first Nazi provincial government (Thuringia, 1930); Thuringian Minister of the Interior and Chairman of the Thuringian Ministry, 1932; Reichsstatthalter in Thuringia, 1933; editor at various times of party newspapers in Thuringia.

FRITZ SAUCKEL (Continued)

Sauckel runs, on behalf of the NSDAP, the Wilhelm Gustloff foundation, which the party established in the name of a Nazi agent for Switzerland, who was shot in 1934. This combine consists of six corporations, among them the famous Austrian Hirtenberg munitions factory. The foundation publishes no balance sheets and is subject solely to the control of the party.

Late in March, 1942 Sauckel was appointed General Commissioner for the Allocation of Labor in the Four Year Plan, i.e. under Goering. Thus Sauckel replaced Werner Mansfeld, who had taken over this task (the title is new) from Friedrich Syrup only in January or February of this year. The appointment of Sauckel is said to be partly due to the influence of Todt's successor as Minister of Armament and Munitions, Albert Speer, with whom Sauckel is expected to cooperate closely.

On April 28, 1942 Sauckel announced that "The Gauleiter of the National Socialist Party are invested with full powers to organize the use and distribution of labor."

HORACE GREELEY HJALMAR SCHACHT

Berlin-Charlottenburg

Reichsminister without portfolio from 1938 to ca. 1942

Reichsbankpraesident 1923-30 and 1933-38

Acting Minister of Economic Affairs 1934-37

Born January 22, 1877 at Tingleff, Schleswig; son of merchant and Constance Freiin von Eggers; Protestant; married Luise Sowa, daughter of commissioner of police, 1903; two children; attended school in Hamburg, 1886-95; studied economics at Universities of Munich, Leipzig, Berlin and Kiel; Ph. D. at Kiel, 1899; occupied with commercial treaties in official and semi-public capacity, 1900-03; banking; deputy director of Dresdner Bank, 1908-15; in the bank division of the German administration in Belgium, occupied with financing of the Belgian tribute, etc., 1914-15; Iron Cross, Classes I and II--1916-23; private banking; Currency Commissioner (Reichswaehrungskommissar), November, 1923; Reichsbankpraesident, December 22, 1923 to April 2, 1930 and March 17, 1933 to 1938; Acting Minister of Economic Affairs, 1934-37; succeeded in last two offices by Walther Funk; Minister without portfolio since 1938; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Deutsche Golddiskontobank, Berlin; member of Academy of German Law, of German Colonial Association and of Berlin Press Association; author of publications on banking, currency, and related economic subjects; has ceased to be listed as Minister without portfolio and was reported in the N.Y. Times of April 10, 1943 to have been ousted from the NSDAP.

GUSTAV ADOLF SCHEEL
Munich

Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of Salzburg since late in 1941

Senior SS and Police Leader, Corps Area XVIII

Leader of German Students (Reichsstudentenfuehrer) since 1936

Member of the Reichstag

Reichsamtsleiter of the NSDAP

SS Group Leader and Major General of Police

Born in 1907; holds a doctorate; Leader of the SS Corps Area Alpenland; Senior SS and Police Leader for Defence Area (Wehrkreis) XVIII, Major-General of the Police; in 1940 served as a reserve officer on the western front (reported to have been after the French collapse); in January 1941, received the title of Honorary Senator of the University of Wuerzburg, and was appointed Inspector of Langemarck-Studies by Bernhard Rust; Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of Salzburg since late in 1941. His conception of Science appears in the following quotations from speeches given in 1938:

> "We must teach German students that science is no idle occupation, but signifies struggle against the enemies of National Socialist ideology (Weltanschauung)";

and

> "Science is not yet national-socialistic. But it must become so if the universities are to survive."

BALDUR VON SCHIRACH
Wien

Reichsstatthalter and Gauleiter of Vienna since August 10, 1940

Reich Defense Commissar

Reichsleiter since 1928

Reichsleiter for Party Youth Education (für die Jugenderziehung der NSDAP) since August 10, 1940

Member of Reichstag since 1932

Born May 9, 1907 in Weimar of Lutheran family; mother was Emma Middleton Lynah Tillon, born Catskill Mountains, USA, descendent of Sir Francis Drake, Joseph Rodman Drake (American poet), and Charles C. Pinckney (Signer of Declaration of Independence); married (1932) Henriette Hoffman; children Angelica (1933), Klaus (1935); studied philology and art at University of Munich; joined NSDAP in 1924; in charge of Nazi movement in the schools, 1928; National Youth Leader of NSDAP, 1930; Youth Leader of Germany, 1933-40; poet, journalist.

FRANZ SCHLEGELBERGER
Berlin-Nikolassee

Provisional Minister of Justice (Reichsminister der Justiz), January 1941 to August 1942

State Secretary of Justice (Staatssekretär im Reichjustizministerium) 1931

Born October 23, 1876 in Königsberg; attended Gymnasium, studied at the Universities of Königsberg and Berlin; Doctor of Law, Leipzig, 1899; Assessor, 1901; District Judge in Lyck, 1904; District Judge in Berlin, 1908; Judge at the Berlin Court of Appeals, 1914; Councillor in the Reich Department of Justice, 1918; Chief of the Division of Commercial and Economic Law, 1921; Ministerial Director, 1927; State Secretary in the Reichsjustizministerium, 1931; honorary degree in Political Science from the University of Königsberg, 1926; author and editor of many professional works; lecture tour in Central and South America, 1932; decorated with the Prussian Cross of Merit (Verdienst Kreuz) for war relief; honorary professor for commercial and economic law at University of Berlin; made Minister of Justice, provisionally, upon the death of Dr. Guertner on January 29, 1941.

FRANZ XAVER SCHWARZ

Grünwald near Munich

Treasurer of the Party (Reichsschatzmeister der NSDAP) since 1925

Reichsleiter

SS Supreme Group Leader (Oberstgruppenführer)

City Councillor (Stadtrat) of Munich since 1929

Senior Group Leader (Obergruppenführer) of SA, SS and NSKK (Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahr-Korps)

Honorary Superior Leader of Labor (Ehren-Oberst Arbeitsführer)

Member of the Reichstag since 1933

Born November 27, 1875 in Günzburg on the Danube; attended public and vocational schools; military service 1895-99 in Bavarian Infantry in which he also served during the World War; career as municipal official, from which retired in 1925 as Oberamtmann; joined NSDAP, 1922; member and treasurer of People's Union of Greater Germany, 1924.

FRANZ SCHWEDE-COBURG*

Stettin

Gauleiter of Pomerania since July 21, 1934

Oberpräsident of Pomerania since July 28, 1934

Member of Reichstag since September 12, 1933

Member of the Prussian State Council since September, 1934

Member of the National Synod of the German-Evangelical (deutsch-evangelischen) Church

Reich Defence Commissar

SA-Senior Group Leader

Born in Drawöhnen, Memel County on March 5, 1888; Lutheran; attended Volksschule; trained to be machinist, 1903-1907; volunteer candidate-machinist in Imperial Navy, 1907; attended divisional school at navy yard, Wilhelmshaven; machinist's mate, 1908, senior machinist's mate, 1912; served on various warships 1914-1918, finally as machinist's deck-officer on "Dresden" after March, 1918; participant in Battle of Jutland and sinking of German fleet at Scapa Flow, June 21, 1919; prisoner of English till February, 1920; retired as machinist, chief petty officer, March, 1921; Iron Cross, Classes I and II; Teacher at the Military Candidates' School at Wilhelmshaven; inspector at the Coburg Municipal Electric Plant, 1922; joined NSDAP before its suppression 1923, and rejoined 1925; SA standard-bearer; member of Coburg Municipal Council, 1925; honorary burgomaster of Coburg, 1930 and senior burgomaster, 1933; member since 1930, and first vice-president since 1932, of the Bavarian Diet; member of the Reichstag since September 12, 1933; Regierungspräsident of the Upper Palatinate in Lower Bavaria, July 1, 1934; Gauleiter of Pomerania since July 21, 1934; Oberpräsident of Pomerania since

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* The Coburg was added after 1935.

FRANZ SCHWEDE-COBURG (Continued)

July 28, 1934; member of the Prussian State Council since September, 1934; president of the Reich Loyalty League of Veteran Professional Soldiers (Das Reichstreubund Ehemaliger Berufs-Soldaten); chairman of the Association of German Public, Life, Accident and Liability Insurance Institutes; deputy chairman of the Bavarian Municipal Commission (Gemeindetags); chairman of the Administrative Council of the Bavarian Institute for Peoples' Life Insurance; member of the Board of Directors of the Bavarian Deposit and Banking Association; member of the Board of Directors of the German Municipal Commission; chairman of the County Association for the Bavarian Savings Bank of Upper and Middle Franconia; member of the Board of Supervisors of the Überlandwerke, A-G., Oberfranken, Bamberg; member of the Supreme Council of the Werra-Kanal-Vereins; chairman of the board of the Pommersche Landesgesellschaft, mbH, Stettin; vice-chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Zentraleuropäische Versicherungsbank, A-G., Berlin; member of the Board of Supervisors of the Deutsche Rückversicherungsgemeinschaft, A-G, Berlin, a large corporation.

FRANZ SELDTE
Berlin

Minister of Labor (Reichsarbeitsminister) January 1, 1933
Member of the Reichstag since November 1933
SA-Senior Group Leader (SA-Obergruppenführer) since 1933

Born June 29, 1882 in Magdeburg; married, one daughter; Realgymnasium in Magdeburg; studied chemistry in Braunschweig; educational travel abroad; one-year volunteer in the 66th Infantry Regiment at Magdeburg, 1906; took over father's chemical plant; during World War I, commanded machine-gun company in old regiment until loss of left arm on the Somme; Iron Cross, Classes I and II; founder (1918) and leader (1934) of the Stahlhelm; Senior Group Leader and Chief Quartermaster of the Staff of the Supreme SA Leader (Hitler), since 1933; alderman and commercial judge; entrusted by Goering with the responsibility of bringing Prussian social policy into harmony with that of the Reich, 1933; Reich Commissar for Voluntary Labor Service, 1933-34; member of the Academy of German Law; Director of the German Veterans' Hospital at Davos; author of numerous works on military experience and social policy.

ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART

Reich Commissar in the Netherlands (Reichskommissar in den Niederlanden) since May 19, 1940

Reich Minister without Portfolio since April 14, 1939
SS Senior Group Leader
Member of the Reichstag

Born at Stannern near Jhlava (German: Iglau), Bohemia, July 2, 1892; Catholic; married, two children; went to Vienna to complete Gymnasium and study law, 1908; World War; officer, wounded, became friend of Schuschnigg; attorney in Vienna until February 14, 1938; had a moderately large law practice, consisting mainly of civil and corporation cases, without bearing on politics; had a large Jewish clientele; member of the Austrian Corporate Council (Ständerat), May 1934, under Dollfuss' authoritarian constitution of May 1, 1934; after Dollfuss' assassination, July 26, 1934, he gave his only speech from the floor, mildly opposing Schuschnigg's attack on pan-Germanism; about that time he began his secret contact with the outlawed Nazi movement and it is alleged that he arranged for the gradual return to Austria of the "Austrian Legion" in 1935, a military formation consisting of Austrian Nazis who had fled to Germany; Austrian Federal Minister of the Interior and Security (including all police), February 14, 1938; Federal Chancellor and Minister of Defense, March 11, 1938; Austria's "Re-Union with the Empire" was officially announced on March 13, 1938 and Seyss-Inquart became Reichsstatthalter until March 1939, when he was named Reich Minister without Portfolio and Austria was divided into Seven Reichsgaue (Reich provinces); Deputy Governor General of the Government General, September 1939; Reich Commissar in the Netherlands, May 19, 1940. In this capacity he is reported to have acquired a considerable fortune, a mansion at the Hague, and a large collection of Dutch art.

GUSTAV SIMON

Koblenz-Oberwerth

Gauleiter of Moselland (Koblenz-Trier and Luxemburg) since February 8, 1941

Chief of Civil Administration for Luxemburg since July 28, 1940

Member of Prussian State Council

Member of the Reichstag since 1930

Born in Saarbrücken on August 2, 1900; Catholic; attended Volksschule and teachers' college; worked two years as a railroad assistant and nine months as a customs employee; after further study, certified as, and became school teacher; vice-chairman of the "Folkish" Student Society at Frankfurt a. M., 1923; member of the NS Freedom Party in Frankfurt a. M., 1924; joined NSDAP, 1925, and organized the NS German Student League in Frankfurt a. M.; district leader of the NSDAP for Trier-Birkenfeld, 1928, for Koblenz, 1929; member of Koblenz City Council and of Rheinland Provincial Diet, 1929; member of the Reichstag since 1930; Gauleiter of Koblenz-Trier (formerly Koblenz-Trier-Birkenfeld), 1931-1940; Leader of the German Saar Associations.

ALBERT SPEER

Berlin

Reich Minister for Armament and Munitions (Bewaffnung und Munition) since February 10, 1942

General Building Inspector for Berlin (Generalbauinspekteur fuer die Reichshauptstadt) since January 30, 1937

Commissioner General for the Regulation of the Building Economy (Regelung der Bauwirtschaft) in the Four Year Plan since 1942

Commissioner General for Armament Tasks (Ruestungsaufgaben) in the Four Year Plan since 1942

Inspector General for Special Problems (Sonderaufgaben) in the Four Year Plan since 1942

Inspector General for the German Highway System (das deutsche Strassenwesen) since 1942

Inspector General for Water and Power (Wasser und Energie) since 1942

Member of the Prussian State Council

Member of the Board of Supervisors of Dortmunder Brauerei A.G.

Member of the Advisory Council of the Reichsbahn since January 1, 1943

Born March 19, 1905 in Mannheim; Oberrealschule and Technische Hochschule in Berlin, where he became an assistant teacher; supervised reconstruction of the Adolf Hitler Haus, the Reich Propaganda Ministry and the Reichskanzlei in Berlin; headed a sub-division in the propaganda office of the NSDAP, and also the office "Beauty of Work" (Schoenheit der Arbeit) in the organization Strength through Joy; member of the Building Academy and the Association of German Architects; Dr. Diploma-Ing., h.c.

Until 1942, Speer was known to be congenial to Hitler -- he has been called "Hitler's architect" -- but otherwise enjoyed no particular prominence. However he has succeeded to a number of major posts which were vacated by the death of Fritz Todt, namely all those listed above as acquired by Speer in 1942 with the exception of that for Armament Tasks. The Inspectorate General for the German Highway

System apparently includes the Organization Todt, of which Speer is now Chief. Moreover the economic reorganization of Germany in 1942 further enhanced the power of Speer, who even took over some of the functions with regard to armament, which had previously been exercised by the Wehrmacht. He has, in short, emerged as one of the key figures in the economic structure of the Reich.

CONFIDENTIAL

JAKOB SPRENGER

Frankfurt on the Main

Reichsstatthalter in Hesse since May 5, 1933

Gauleiter of Hesse-Nassau since 1927

Leader of State Government in Hesse (Führer der Landesregierung) since 1935

Member of the Reichstag since 1930

Honorary President of German Officialdom (Deutsche Beamtenschaft)

Born July 24, 1884 in Oberhausen, Rhenish Palatinate, of peasant family ; public school, Progymnasium; married, 3 children; military service, 1901-02; postal official, eventually inspector in Frankfurt-am-Main; lieutenant in Bavarian army, 1914-19; Iron Cross, Class II, Bavarian Orders; joined NSDAP, 1922; leader of group (Verbotsgruppe Deutsche Partei) in Frankfurt-am-Main and district-leader in South Hesse-Nassau; Gauleiter of South Hesse-Nassau (now Hesse-Nassau), 1927; city councillor in Frankfurt-am-Main and leader of the party representation in the Municipal and Provincial Diet as well as the only Nazi deputy-member of the Prussian State Council; founder and chief of the Party Bureau for Officials; Reichskommissar for the Party in South West Germany, September 1, 1932; Reichsstatthalter in Hesse since May 5, 1933; founder and former editor of NS Beamtenzeitung; author.

Business Connections: Chairman of Board of Supervisors of Rhein-Main-Luftschiffhafen GmbH. and Südwestdeutsche Flugbetriebs-A.G., Frankfurt a.M.

WILHELM STUCKART
Berlin

State Secretary in the Reich Ministry of the Interior and Member of the Prussian State Council since March 11, 1935

Head of the Central Bureau for the Reincorporation of Austria, in the Ministry of the Interior, since March 16, 1938

Head of the Bureau for the Reincorporation of the Sudetenland Territory

Head of the Central Bureau for Norway since February, 1942

SS Group Leader since 1942
Chief of the Department in the Ministry of Interior concerned with "Constitution, Legislation, Administration and Incorporated Territories" (Verfassung, Gesetzgebung Verwaltung und Eingegliederten Gebieten)

Born in Wiesbaden, November 16, 1902, of peasant and tradesman ancestry; father a railroad employee; Protestant; married Lotte Koehle of Saarbrucken at Lutzig in Pomerania, August 26, 1932; attended Staatliches Realgymnasium in Weisbaden and studied law and economics at the Universities of Munich and Frankfurt on the Main; served in the Free Corps Epp in Munich, 1922-23; as student, leader of the Youth Group of the German National Party (Deutschnationale Volkspartei) in Wiesbaden; member of the NSDAP in Munich from December 1922 until the Party was suppressed after the Putsch in 1923; took part in the passive resistance in the occupied area, 1923 and was arrested twice by French officials; doctorate in law "magna cum laude" in 1928; passed examination for assessor with distinction, 1930; rejoined NSDAP, August 1930; position in the office of the Judge of the District Court of Ruedesheim on the Rhine from December 1930 to February 1932, and in the office of the Judge of the District and County Court in Wiesbaden from March 1931 to February 1932; on February 5, 1932 resigned from State service to organize the system of legal protection (Rechtsschutz) of the SA and SS in the Gau Pomerania; became head of the Legal Office of the Gau, head of the

WILHELM STUCKART (Continued)

Office of Defense against Falsification (Luegenabwehrstelle) and also legal correspondent for the SA sub-group, West Pomerania; attorney in Stettin until April, 1933; Provisional Senior Burgomaster of Stettin from April 4 to May 15, 1933; Provisional Ministerial Director in the Prussian Ministry of Education, June 30, 1933; member of the Prussian State Council, September 15, 1933; State Secretary in the Reich Ministry of Education July 3, 1934; temporarily retired November 14, 1934; President of Court of Appeals in Darmstadt, February 1, 1935; State Secretary in the Reich Ministry of the Interior, in charge of the section dealing with the constitution, legislation and reform of justice, and member of the Prussian State Council, March 11, 1935; head of the Central Bureau for the Reincorporation of Austria since March 16, 1938 and head of the Central Bureau for the Reincorporation of the Sudeten Territory, both bureaus within the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

According to News from Sweden a Central Bureau for Norway was established in the Ministry of Interior in February 1942, with Stuckart as its head, for the purpose of arranging uniform cooperation between the authorities of the Reich and the Reich's Commissar in Norway. This "bureau may be the instrument for Norway's incorporation with Germany, thus making the occupation only the initial step of conquest."

Author of works on law and education; member of the Academy for German Law, the German Society for Problems of the League of Nations, and of the Battle Society for German Culture (Kampfbund für Deutsche Kultur).

EMIL STUERTZ
Berlin

Oberpräsident of Mark Brandenburg

Gauleiter of Mark Brandenburg

Reich Defense Commissar

Member of Reichstag since 1930

Born in Wiebs, East Prussia, on November 15, 1892; Lutheran; attended Oberrealschule; one-year volunteer in Navy, Cruiser "Seydlitz" and submarine service; war invalid; after war, locksmith, and automobile driver in Ruhr; Deputy Gauleiter of South Westphalia; member of the Westfalian Provincial Diet, 1929-33; Chairman of the Westphalian Provincial Committee; member of the Reichstag since 1930; Chairman of Board of Supervisors of Landgesellschaft "Eigene Scholle" G. m. b. H., Frankfurt a. O.

OTTO TELSCHOW

Lüneburg

Member of the Prussian State Council since September 1933
Member of the Reichstag since September 1930
Gauleiter of East Hanover since 1925

Born at Wittenberge on February 27, 1876, of old Brandenburg peasant stock; father, Wilhelm T., a justice official; Lutheran; married Clara Jenny Philippine, daughter of a merchant; attended the Royal Prussian Cadet School at Castle Annaburg; served in cavalry regiments in Saarburg and Wandsbek, 1893 to 1901; administrative official of the Hamburg Police, 1901-1924; joined the anti-semitic movement early in his career; member of the German Social Party of Liebermann von Sonnenberg from 1905 on and collaborator in the Party's publications; in World War I was Chief Inspector of Field Hospitals in Flanders, 1914-1916, and in the Balkans from 1917; received the Iron Cross, Class II and other decorations; Gauleiter of East Hanover since 1925; member of the Reichstag since September, 1930; member of the Prussian State Council since September, 1933; honorary burgess of various cities and towns of the East Hanover Gau; publisher of the Niedersachsen-Stürmer, a Nazi weekly which was instrumental in weakening the adherents of the Hanoverian dynasty; genealogist.

JOSEF TERBOVEN

Essen-Bredeney

Reich Commissioner of Norway since April 20, 1940

Gauleiter of Essen

Oberpräsident of the Rhine Province

Member of the Prussian State Council

Member of the Reichstag since 1930

SS-Group Leader

Born in Essen, May 23, 1898; Catholic; attended Volkschule and Oberrealschule in Essen; studied at the Universities of Freiburg and Munich; bank official since 1923; Gauleiter of Essen; municipal deputy of Essen; member of the Diet of the Rhine Province; member of the Reichstag since 1930; provisional administrator of the office of the Oberpräsident of the Rhine Province, March, 1935; said to be one of Goering's inner circle, as instanced by the fact that he edits Goering's Nationalzeitung, Essen; Reich Commissioner of Norway by Hitler's edict of April 20, 1940; member of the Board of Directors of the August Thyssen-Hütte; Gewerkschaft and member of the Board of Supervisors of the Rheinisch-Westfälische Industriebeteiligungs, A-G., both at Mülheim, Ruhr.

OTTO GEORG THIERACK

Berlin

Reich Minister of Justice since August 24, 1942
Leader of the NS Association of Jurists since August 24, 1942
Honorary Regimental Leader (Standartenfuehrer) of the SA
President of the Academy of German Law since August 24, 1942
Member of the Commission for Criminal Law (Strafrechtskommission)
SS Brigade Leader

Born April 19, 1889 in Wurzen, Saxony; of Brandenburg (Niederlausitz) middle class and peasant stock, tracing family back to 1633; Protestant; attended Humanistic Gymnasium and studied law and political science at Universities of Marburg and Leipzig; Doctor of Laws, Feb. 1914; volunteer in First World War, becoming Lieutenant in Reserves, served on West and Balkan fronts; Iron Cross II and other decorations; junior court clerk (Gerichtsassessor); state attorney in Leipzig, 1921; state attorney (Staatsanwalt) at Superior State Court, Dresden, 1926; joined NSDAP 1932; acting minister of justice in Saxony March 10, 1933; appointed Saxon Minister of Justice, May 8, 1933; March 8, 1934 commissioned to prepare the transfer of the administration of justice of Saxony, Thuringia and Hesse to the Reich; January 1, 1934 Leader of the Division Saxony-Thuringia in the Reich Justice Ministry; Vice President of the Reich Supreme Court, January 4, 1935; President of the People's Court (Volksgerichtshof) 1936-1942.

Appointed Reich Minister of Justice August 24, 1942, also succeeding Hans Frank as President of the Academy for German Law and leader of the NS Association of Jurists.

SIEGFRIED UIBERREITHER
Graz

Reichsstatthalter in Styria since April, 1939

Gauleiter of Styria since May 22, 1938

Chief of Civil Administration in Untersteiermark

Gau Agent (Gauobmann) of the Gau Styria of the German Labor Front

SA Group Leader

Member of Reichstag

Born in Salzburg in 1908; studied law at the University of Graz; Doctor of Laws; as a member of the Styrian Students' Bataillon in 1929 participated in the Pfriemer-Putsch (an uprising by the Styrian group of the fascist Austrian Heimwehr in 1929, half-heartedly suppressed by the government; the Styrian group turned Nazi, thereafter, severing itself from the Heimwehr under Prince Starhemberg); joined the SA thereafter; SA Brigade Leader, 1937; SA Group Leader, spring 1938; Gauleiter of Styria, May 22, 1938; the law concerning the Ostmark (Ostmarkgesetz) of April 14, 1939; abolishing Austria as an administrative unit, established Styria, with the addition of parts of the former Austrian Burgenland, as a Reichsgau of which he was made Reichsstatthalter.

Economic affiliations: Member of the Boards of Supervisors of the Alpine Montan Aktiengesellschaft 'Herman Goering' and of the Steyr-Daimler-Puch Aktiengesellschaft.

FRITZ WÄCHTLER

Bayreuth

Gauleiter in Bayreuth

Member of the Reichstag since 1933

SA Group Leader

Head of the Main office for Educators (Hauptamt für Erzieher, NSDAP) and of its affiliate, the NS Teachers' Ass'tn (Lehrerbund)

Born in Triebes in Thuringia, January 7, 1891; father, government employee; Lutheran; attended Volksschule in Triebes and Erfurt; studied at Teachers' Seminary in Weimar, 1905-1911 (no degree); married, two children; teacher in the Volksschule at Vippachedelhausen (Weimar County) 1911; one-year volunteer with the 5th Thuringian Infantry Regiment, 1913-1914; during World War I saw action on the Western Front, in East Prussia and Galicia, attained rank of lieutenant, 1915, was twice wounded and received Iron Cross, Class II and other honors; after war returned to teaching at Vippachedelhausen; founder of NS group and SA leader there, April 1926; later NS district leader (Bezirksleiter); member of the NS council for Weimar County, 1928; member of Thuringian Diet after 1929 and in the same year special advisor to Dr. Frick, then Thuringian Minister of Culture and the Interior; Gau school-leader and deputy-Gauleiter; co-founder of the NS-Teachers' League in Hof and head of the League's office in Gau Thuringia until August 1932; Thuringian Minister of Education, August 1932; Thuringian Minister of Education and the Interior, May 1933; member of the Reichstag since November, 1933; now head of NS Teachers' League; responsible for introducing into the Thuringian school curricula Wechselspruch* against the Treaty of Versailles.

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*This is an exercise in which one half the class makes a statement regarding the disgrace inflicted upon the German people by the Treaty and the other half responds to the effect that the Führer will redeem German national honor.

ADOLPH WAGNER
Munich

Bavarian Minister of the Interior since April 1933, retired in 1943 (?)

Gauleiter of Munich--Upper Bavaria, retired in 1943(?)

Reich Defense Commissar, retired in 1943 (?)

Member of the Reichstag since November 12, 1933

Commissioner for Reconstruction of the Reich

Born October 1, 1890 in Algringen in Alsace Lorraine, son of Phillip W. Wagner, a man of independent means; Catholic; married Anna Kleinroth, December 18, 1919; attended Volksschule, Oberrealschule in Metz and Pforzheim; studied mathematics, natural science and mining at the Universities of Strassbourg and Würzburg, and at the Technische Hochschule of Aachen; one-year volunteer, 1909-10; company leader, regimental officer and lieutenant of reserves during World War I; wounded, lower right leg amputated; decorated with Iron Cross, Classes I and II, Knight of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern with Crown and Swords; active in various mining and industrial companies in Bavaria and Austria; publisher; local group leader in Erbendorf, Upper Palatinate, 1923; member of the Bavarian Diet, April 1924; Gauleiter of Upper-Palatinate; Gauleiter of Greater Munich, 1929; later Gauleiter of Munich--Upper Bavaria; provisional Minister of the Interior in Bavaria, March 16, 1933; Minister of the Interior and Deputy of the Ministerpräsident, April 12, 1933; member of the Reichstag since November 12, 1933; Deputy Chairman of Nuernberg Reich Party Day Properties, Inc. (Stellvertreter Vorsitzender des Zweckverbandes Reichsparteitaganlagen Nuernberg); Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Rhein-Main-Donau A. G. (Construction engineering) Munich, and member of the Board of Supervisors of the Bayerische Berg,-Hütten- und Salzwerke A. G., Munich; Honorary President of the German Savings

ADOLPH WAGNER (Continued)

Banks Association; Honorary Group Leader of SA and of the German Labor Service; publisher of various NS newspapers; and contributor to German daily press; Commissioner of House of German Art in Munich. New York Times, February 25, 1942, mentions Adolph Wagner as having carried Hitler's message to the old party members on the anniversary of the party program on the 24th; was reported ill in June 1942, Paul Giesler taking over his duties provisionally. Apparently Paul Giesler has now (June 1943) succeeded completely to Wagner's position as Gauleiter of Munich-Upper Bavaria, but it is not yet certain.

JOSEF WAGNER

Berlin-Grunewald

Gauleiter of South Westphalia 1930-1942

Reich Defence Commissioner

Member of the Reichstag since 1928

Member of the Prussian State Council

Member of the Academy of German Law

Honorary SA-Group Leader

Honorary *Gau* Labor Leader

Born in Algrinen, Lorraine, January 12, 1899, son of a miner; Catholic; married, three children; attended *Volksschule*, *Präparandenanstalt* and Teachers' Seminary at Wittlich; served during World War I from June 14, 1917 to May, 1918 when he was wounded and taken prisoner by the French; after many attempts effected a successful escape, August, 1919; studied at the Teachers' Seminary at Fulda, September, 1919-September, 1920 and received his teacher's certificate; employed in Financial Office at Fulda for five months, 1920-1921, commercial training; went to Ruhr and worked for the Bochum Association for five years; active member of NSDAP in Ruhr after 1922; teacher at the *Volksschule* in Horst-Emscher, May, 1927-November, 1927; member of the Reichstag since 1928; *Gauleiter* of Westphalia, 1928, and of South Westphalia in 1930 when the province was divided; Honorary SA-Group Leader; Honorary *Gau* Labor Leader; Vice-President of the Prussian State Council April, 1933 and still a member thereof; *Gauleiter* and *Oberpräsident* of Silesia, 1934-1940; Reich Defence Commissioner, Defence Area (*Wehrkreis*) VIII; in October, 1936 he succeeded Dr. Goerdeler, Commissioner for the Supervision of Prices in the *Vierjahresplan*, the

JOSEF WAGNER (Continued)

title then being changed to Commissioner for Price-fixing (Reichskommissar fuer die Preisbildung); in January, 1942 succeeded in this post by Dr. Hans Fischboeck, the change being interpreted as a victory for the big industrialists; on January 29, 1941 Silesia was divided into Upper and Lower Silesia and Fritz Bracht - who for some months had been acting Gauleiter in place of Wagner - and Karl Hanke were named Gauleiter and Oberpraesidenten of the respective areas; displaced by Paul Giesler as Gauleiter of South Westphalia; member of the Boards of Directors of Ferngas Schlesische, A-G., and Schlesische Heimstätte GmbH., both in Breslau; author of Leitfaden der Hochschule fur Politik der NSDAP, 1933, and Deutsche Zeitenwende, 1934; publisher of the daily Generalanzeiger Rote Erde.

ROBERT HEINRICH WAGNER
Karlsruhe

Reichsstatthalter of Baden since May 5, 1933

Gauleiter of Baden since March, 1925

Chief of the Civil Administration in Alsace since August 8, 1940

Member of Reichstag since March, 1933

Born October 13, 1895 in Lindach, of Lutheran peasant family; public school, normal school; volunteered in infantry during War; Iron Cross, Class I and II, Knight's Cross; remained in army after war until discharged in 1924, for participation in the Putsch, with rank of captain--tried with Hitler, and imprisoned 6 times; founder of party organization in Baden, and Gauleiter since March, 1925; member of Diet in Baden, 1929-1933; Chief of Civil Administration in Alsace, working in cooperation with administration of Baden, since August 8, 1940.

KARL WAHL

Augsburg

Gauleiter of Swabia since 1928

Regierungspräsident in Augsburg

Member of the Swabian Diet, since 1928

SA and SS Group Leader

Member of the Academy of German Law

Member of the Reichstag

Born in Aalen, Württemberg, September 24, 1892; Protestant; attended Volks-und Fortbildungsschule; military service prior to first World War, during which he served on western front with field artillery until he was promoted "for bravery before the enemy" to be Vice-Quartermaster Sergeant of Sanitation; awarded Iron Cross, Classes I and II, and other distinctions; officer-manager of the Augsburg Military Hospital, 1919-1921; assistant in chancery of City Council of Augsburg 1922 and secretary after 1927; active in NSDAP since 1921, SA-man, becoming SA Leader; NS local group leader, and since 1928 Gauleiter and member of the provincial diet; member of the Reichstag since 1933; member of the Academy for German Law; publisher of the Neue Nationalzeitung of Augsburg.

PAUL WEGENER

Gauleiter of Weser-Ems since May 31, 1942

Reich Governor of Oldenburg - Bremen since May 31, 1942

State Councillor of Bremen

Member of the Reichstag since November 1933

SS Group Leader

Born October 1, 1908 in Varel, Oldenburg; son of a physician; Lutheran; attended Gymnasium in Wilhelmshaven and Ballenstedt; graduated from Deutsche Kolonialschule in Witzenhausen; after a year of apprenticeship in agriculture, engaged in foreign trade at Bremen; member of the citizenry (Buergerschaft) of Bremen; member of the SA, becoming regimental commander (Standartenfuehrer); subsequently limited himself to political activity in the party; for a time, the youngest Local Group Leader in the NSDAP; then Kreisleiter of Bremen and Reich Office Leader (Reichsamtsleiter) on the staff of the Deputy Fuehrer in Munich; in November 1933, entered the Reichstag as its youngest member; deputy Gauleiter of the Kurmark in 1936; enlisted at the outbreak of war, taking part in the Polish campaign as an officer in the Waffen SS and winning the Iron Cross; deputy of Reich Commissar.

KARL WEINRICH
Kassel

Gauleiter in Electoral Hesse since 1927

Member of the Prussian State Council since July, 1933

SS-Group Leader

Member of the Reichstag since November, 1933

Born at Malmack in the Harz Mountains, December 2, 1887; Lutheran; attended Volksschule and a mining school (Bergbauschule); volunteered for army commissariat as vocation, 1906; served during the first World War; member of the Defensive and Offensive Alliance, 1920; joined the NSDAP, August, 1922; fought against the separatists in the Palatinate, 1923; arrested by the French and sentenced to four months' imprisonment; refugee from Palatinate; active Nazi in Kassel since 1924; Gau treasurer, 1925, Gauleiter since 1927, in North Hesse-Nassau, now Electoral Hesse; municipal deputy in Kassel and member of the Hesse Communal Diet in Kassel since November, 1929; member of the Prussian Diet from 1930 to October, 1933; member of the Prussian State Council since July, 1933; member of the Reichstag since November 12, 1933.

JAKOB WERLIN

Munich

Inspector General of Motor Transport (General Inspektor der Abteilung fur Kraftfahrwesen)

SS Standartenführer

Werlin was appointed to the above position by order of Hitler, issued early in January 1942, though not published till late in the month. The appointment specified that:

> "The Inspector General is immediately responsible to the Fuehrer and receives orders from him alone. He is authorized to carry out investigations, which appear necessary to him, at posts of the military and civil administration, with party officials and with the recognized private firms of Greater Germany, the Government General, the occupied areas and the areas of operations."

In the spring of 1940, Major General von Scholl was appointed General Commissioner for Motor Transport in the Four Year Plan. Apparently he retains this position, although Hitler attributed the appointment of Werlin to the need for more prompt and basic information. The relationship of von Scholl and Werlin, or of their respective offices, is not yet clear. Obviously, the appointment of Werlin may be an attempt to meet the specific and urgent transportation needs of the Russian campaign.

Before 1933, Werlin was a sales-agent for Daimler-Benz, in which his personal friend, Hitler, is said to have owned a large block of shares. Werlin is said to have been one of those who persuaded Hitler to construct the Reichsautobahnen and also to have taken part in planning the production of the People's Car (Volkswagen), although this has been carried out by the Labor Front and not by the private automobile industry, with which Werlin was and is associated.

JAKOB WERLIN (Continued)

Werlin is now a member of the Board of Management (Vorstand) of Daimler-Benz A-G., which -- according to a refugee, whose opinion merits confidence -- Hitler forced to accept him. The same source reports that Werlin has proved energetic and efficient in this capacity, though personally unreliable, and applied to him the term "Haus Nazi".